

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOVEMBER 17, 1915



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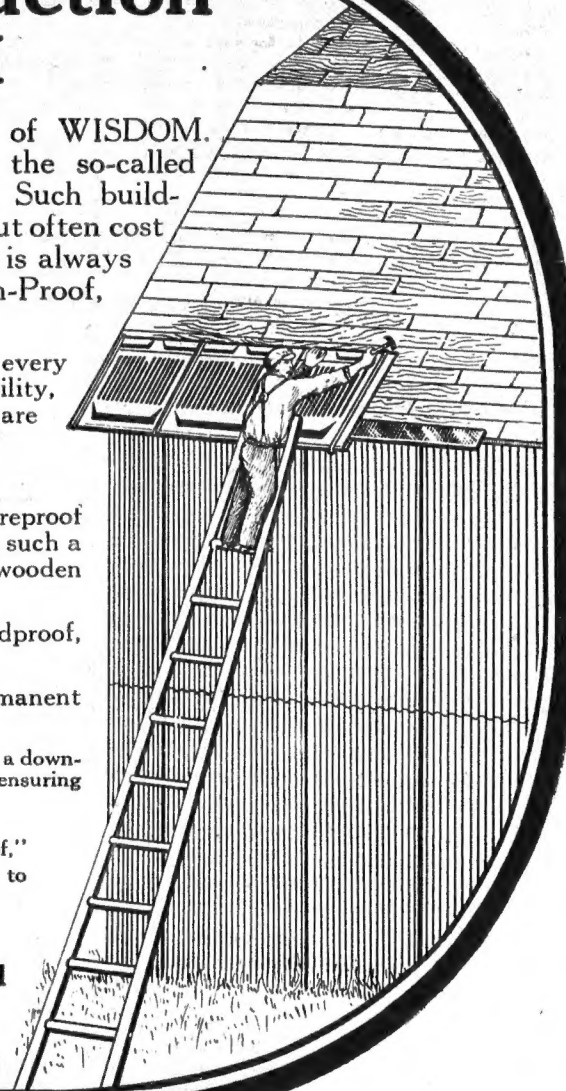
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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GRAIN GROWERS' ANNUAL**Five Hundred Shareholders Receive Reports of Year's Business and Elect Officers**

The annual meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company was held on Thursday and Friday of last week, in the Industrial Bureau in Winnipeg. The convention hall was filled to its capacity with the shareholders who had gathered from all three provinces, there being more women shareholders present than in previous years. Nearly 500 shareholders attended the meeting and took part in the transaction of the business. There were none of the jarring notes which have at times marked the proceedings of the previous annual meetings of the company. It was clearly evident that the shareholders were well satisfied in the manner in which their officers had conducted the business and with the splendid showing which had been made.

The profit for the year was \$226,963.08, which was the biggest profit the company has ever made in one year. Of this money \$80,000 will be paid out shortly in a ten per cent. dividend to all the shareholders, and \$139,000 has been transferred to the Reserve Fund, making a total reserve of \$340,000. This puts the company in a very strong financial position. Nearly every department of the company showed a profit, including the country elevators of Manitoba and the hospital elevator at Fort William, which latter has, in the past, been operated at a loss.

Profits on Exporting

One of the important features of the year's business has been the big profit made by the Grain Growers' Export Company, of which The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the controlling shareholder. The profit on the Export Company was \$531,000, which more than balances all the losses which have been made in the past years. The export business has for the past year, and will in the future, be under the management of H. Stemper, who is acknowledged to be one of the ablest men in grain exporting business on the continent. The annual address of President T. A. Crerar, which in part is published on another page of this issue, goes more fully into the year's operations.

The old board of directors was re-elected in full as follows: T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, Man.; John Kennedy, Rosser, Man.; William Moffatt, Souris, Man.; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Man.; John F. Reid, Oradiah, Sask.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; John Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask.; F. M. Gates, Fillmore, Sask.; E. J. Fream, Calgary, Alta.

Free Wheat

During the course of the meeting the subject of free wheat came up for consideration and after a very short discussion the following resolution was passed with the utmost unanimity:

"That this meeting urge the Dominion government to at once take the necessary steps to take advantage of the offer of the United States to admit wheat and wheat products free from custom's duty."

Business Federation

Another subject which occupied the attention of the shareholders was the desire for closer relationship with the other farmers' companies in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Hon. Geo. Langley, J. F. Reid and President Crerar spoke briefly on the subject. All of them expressed a hope that the time was not far distant

Continued on Page 27



HERE'S THE

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The Best Cabinet I've Ever Seen at the price and I've sold more Kitchen Cabinets than any man in Canada.

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I placed the largest cash order ever given a kitchen cabinet factory and I am able to give you the benefit of this purchase while the supply lasts.

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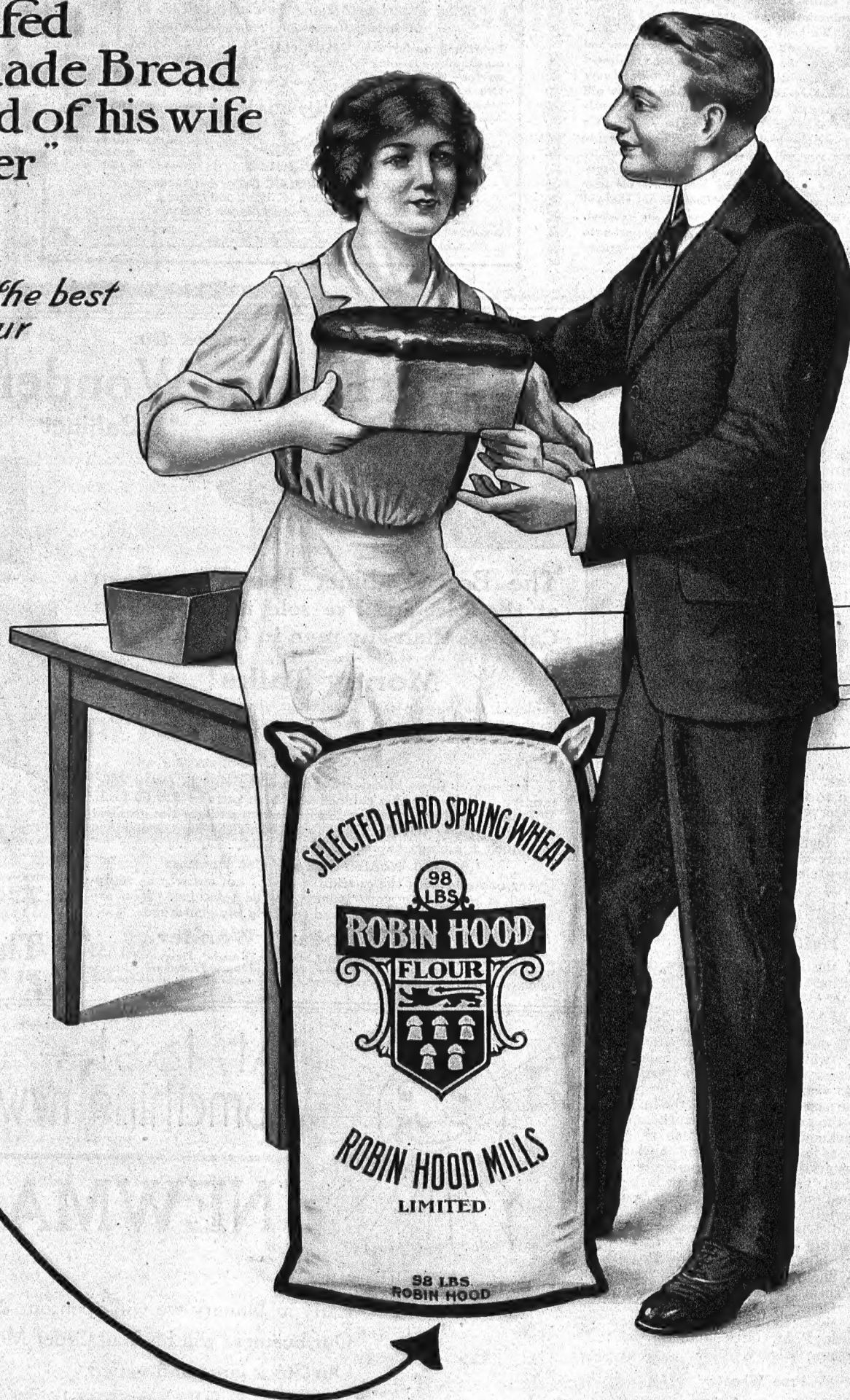


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ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 17th, 1915

GRAIN GROWERS PROSPER

The annual meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, held in Winnipeg last week, marked another milestone of progress in the history of the farmers' organizations in Western Canada. It was the most prosperous year from the standpoint of finances that the company has ever experienced and the 500 shareholders present expressed themselves well pleased at the result. The actual financial profits which the company earned, however, was not regarded by the shareholders as the greatest element of success in the Company's work. It was shown by the balance sheets that the company had used a part of its profits for the assistance of the farmers' organizations in the three provinces and also in educational work to assist farmers generally to secure better returns for what they had to sell, and to raise the standard of living in rural communities. It was generally felt by the shareholders that the company had successfully passed thru the dangerous period, and that it had developed men equal to the ablest in the commercial world who were quite capable of guiding the affairs of the company to future and greater successes. The great financial success of the Grain Growers' Export Company was extremely pleasing to the shareholders. This department of the company's activities in the past has not been successful. It was realized by the shareholders, however, that the chief market for their grain was on the other side of the Atlantic and that the farmers' company should be able to handle the grain from the time it left the farm until it reached the foreign consumer. With this in view and despite past failures, they had authorized the board of directors to use their own judgment in continuing in the export business. The very successful result of the export operations justified the shareholders in their decision and they were proud of the fact that their own company had become an important factor in this branch of the grain trade. One of the pleasant features was the presence of representatives of the organized farmers of Ontario. In that province, which, as one of the delegates said, "had been the graveyard of so many farmers' organizations," there was a promise of a bright future. Inspired by the example of the Western farmers the Ontario farmers had started an organization with headquarters at Toronto for the handling of their own business, and the past year had been a successful one. They were looking ahead to the development of a great farmers' organization in that province which would work in future hand in hand with the Grain Growers in the exchange of products. For the past two years there has been considerable discussion thruout the Prairie Provinces over the advisability of the farmers' business organizations getting together in their operations, so that all injurious rivalry might be eliminated and the joint power of the three companies be used for the greatest benefit of the farmers. There are now four farmers' trading organizations in the West; The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. At the Grain Growers' banquet representatives of all these organizations were present and the sentiment expressed by one and all of them was the desire to bring about closer working arrangements. When this great work is consummated it will result in the greatest farmers' organization, considered from the standpoint of geographical area and also from magnitude of business operations, that the world has ever seen. Delegates expressed the view that when this work had been accom-

plished the organized farmers could go further afield in their operations and even engage in manufacturing. It is apparent to anyone who has closely watched the progress of the farmers' organizations in the West that there is no limit to their development if the farmers will stand by their own companies and select wise and able men to guide their operations, as they have done in the past.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE

The meeting between the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the business interests of Winnipeg, reported on another page, is full of possibilities. For several years there has been more or less antagonism between the organized farmers and the organized business interests. The farmers have felt, and have had good reason to feel, that a great many of these business interests have been charging by far too high a price for the services which they render to the agricultural population, and there has been a determination on the part of the organized farmers that the cost of these services shall be reduced. As the farmers have gone into one after another of the various lines of business, they have proven, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that these services can be performed at a very much lower cost than they have been performed in the past. This very fact has been the chief cause of the antagonism developed on the side of the commercial interests.

It was a decided tribute to the strength and success of the organized farmers that the business interests of Winnipeg were prepared to meet them in conference. The invitation for the conference came from the business men and the farmers responded cordially, as they did with the manufacturers, and will undoubtedly do with any interests. When the organized farmers and the organized business interests finally got together in Winnipeg last week, the idea uppermost in the minds of the business men, and they were quite sincere, was that they would assist the farmers in producing larger crops. It had not occurred to them to assist the farmers in the other more important problems which enter into the cost of production and the comfort and prosperity of the people on the farm. At the very outset of the meeting, however, the farmers made it absolutely clear that unless the business men were prepared to go into these other questions without any restrictions whatever it was of no use to try to get together. The business men saw the point very clearly and realized that their view point was largely different from that of the farmers. They, however, declared themselves quite willing to discuss any and every problem of mutual interest and on that basis the farmers decided to go ahead and arrange for future conferences.

It is a matter of congratulation that the farmers and the business interests have been able to get together even to the point of discussing their mutual problems. The business interests have at last come to realize very clearly that their prosperity depends absolutely upon the prosperity of the farmers. There is probably no country on earth possessing greater natural riches than the Prairie Provinces, and there is no country where, under proper conditions, the farmers should be more prosperous. It is undoubtedly true that there are many farmers in this country who are inexperienced, but that is not by any means the chief cause of the lack of prosperity which has characterized the rural West up until the present year. Nearly every organized business interest in this country has taken heavy and unjust toll from the farmers. This is the chief cause of the lack of prosperity

and it is also the chief reason why the farmers are today organized for self protection.

It is not the desire nor the intention of the organized farmers to take any unfair advantage of the business interests, nor to ask them to perform any legitimate service without a fair margin of profit. It is, however, the fixed and unwavering determination of the organized farmers to bring about a readjustment of conditions by which they shall be able to have a fair margin of profit for themselves from the proceeds of their own labors. The organized farmers have never asked for any special privileges. They have never asked for any legislation which will enable them to charge other people higher than the market price for what they have to sell. They have always sold their products on the open markets of the world, and have never had any voice whatever in determining the price which they have received. The very reverse has been true of the great majority of the other business interests of this country. Today the farmers are organized and well organized. They have produced an enormous crop and the price is good. There never has been as much money in the hands of the farmers of this country as there is this year. It is owing to the accident of this unfortunate war that the farmers are in such a strong financial position. Had it not been for the war the price of grain this year would probably have fallen to 60 or 65 cents per bushel. As it is, however, the farmers have raised a big crop and have so far been able to sell it at a good profit. They will go ahead with their work of organization and they will continue to develop along business lines. But they will be glad to meet with the various business interests and discuss all these questions which have been the cause of strife. It will undoubtedly be necessary to compromise on both sides and it will certainly be possible to bring about a better mutual understanding. Each side can learn from the other. We are very hopeful of the outcome of this meeting between the farmers and the business interests.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

Representatives of the organized farmers of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta which comprise the Canadian Council of Agriculture met in Winnipeg last week. This is one of the most important organizations in the Dominion of Canada, representing, as it does, a larger class of people, a larger financial investment and containing greater future possibilities than any organization in the land. This is the only body which can speak for the farmers of Canada, and year by year it is speaking for a larger number of them. It is only to be regretted that owing to the 2,000 miles of territory which it covers that this body is not able to meet oftener, because it is working for the lasting good of the people of the whole country. It is to be hoped that some time in the future the Canadian Council of Agriculture may find it possible to establish a permanent headquarters, with its officers in charge, by which the interests of the farmers of all Canada may be closely watched and attended to all the time. As farmers learn the advantage of doing their own business and watching their own interests for their own benefit, the Canadian Council of Agriculture will grow in importance and the establishment of a permanent headquarters will become a necessity. There is a great deal in common among the farmers of every province in the Dominion, and if they do not learn to protect their own interests they will find, as they have in the past, that there is no other body to do that work for them. By doing their own work and developing their own organizations they

have discovered that they have in their own ranks men with business capacity, knowledge of public questions and ability to speak in public, equal to that of any other class that constitute the nation. They have also come to realize that the business of farming demands skill, intelligence and business judgment equal to that required in that of any other occupation. This realization is steadily giving our farmers a new dignity and the power of their organizations is forcing recognition from every other interest in the land. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has only touched the fringe of its possibilities, but already it has done a great work for the farmers of Canada.

FREE WHEAT MUST COME

The opposition to free wheat is developing quite as fast and possibly faster than the demand for the opening of the Southern market. The greater part of the opposition is coming from interests in Eastern Canada, tho it is well known that the milling interests and a considerable portion of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is also in opposition. The strongest opposition is possibly that of the railway companies and their allied interests. It is claimed by the railway companies that they will lose a lot of traffic if the Southern market is opened, which they cannot afford. The Western farmers do not believe that the opening of the Southern market will deflect any of the great volume of grain to the South, but that it will mean a levelling up of prices to the advantage of the Canadian grain growers. Aside, however, from the monetary consideration, there is one great fundamental principle which seems to be disregarded by all the opponents of free wheat. This principle is that the farmers who grow the grain should have first consideration and should be allowed to market their grain wherever they can get the highest

prices. It is pointed out that the C.N.R. and the National Transcontinental Railway has been built at very heavy cost to the public treasury and that they have a right to the grain traffic to repay them for this outlay. The argument is a strange one. The Grain Growers never asked, and so far as we know no person else ever asked, for the construction of the Transcontinental nor for the C.N.R. north of the lakes. These two roads were not needed thru that territory and were built chiefly for the purpose of securing political prestige and political campaign funds. If the political parties and the railway promoters will get together to plunder the public treasury, it is no reason why any special class of the people should be forced to pay the cost of this huge folly and blunder. Ever since Western Canada began to produce wheat there are special interests who have always looked upon the Western farmers as their legitimate prey and who have demanded the right to milk this Western country of the chief share of the profits of the grain crop, and in this pursuit they have been ably supported by both political parties at Ottawa. There is only one way as we have pointed out many times before that the people of the West will be able to free themselves from the grip of these privileged interests. That is by carrying the fight right to parliament and by electing men who will really represent the interests of the West. There is always some person ready to rise and point to the danger of farmers going into politics. We would like to ask, however, how the farmers could better protect their own interests than by having the chief officers of their own organization supporting them in the House of Commons and having a voice in the legislation which is enacted. It has been stated that the United States government would not regard a Canadian Order in Council placing wheat and wheat products on the free list as an acceptance of their offer of free

trade in these articles. We have reason to believe, however, and good reason, that this statement is not correct, but is merely being used by the Dominion government as an excuse for not giving the farmers free wheat. The Dominion government claims that nothing can be done until parliament meets in January. We would strongly urge every local Association in the Prairie Provinces to pass the strongest possible resolution setting forth their demand for free wheat and send the same to Sir Robert Borden, with the least possible delay. All the interests opposed to free wheat are very active and the farmers cannot afford to lose an opportunity to press their claims. It would be wise also to send copies of this resolution to their local members. Hundreds of these resolutions should be sent to Ottawa during the next few weeks.

As a result of the organized farmers' request, the Board of Grain Commissioners will undoubtedly investigate the grading system and its effects upon the producers. It is probable that there will be an agreement by all parties concerned that a number of changes could be made in the grading system to the distinct advantage of the producers, as well as the trade.

The organized farmers are quite justified in asking the Dominion government to put in low freight rates on grain from Winnipeg to tide-water, over the National Transcontinental. The farmers do not desire their grain hauled at a loss to the road, but they do desire that they be given the advantage of the low grades and smooth road-beds, which characterize the N. T. R. These low rates were promised before the N. T. R. was built and now is the time to fulfil those promises.



WORKING AGAINST EACH OTHER

Sir George E. Foster, as Minister of Trade and Commerce, is spending \$5,000,000 a year to promote trade with foreign countries, while Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs, is doing his utmost to stop it. And the people pay the piper.

"The Accused Shall Enjoy—"

By Donald R. Richberg

The postal inspector knocked loudly on the rickety barn door. A big, slovenly man opened it and stood blinking in the sunlight at the three grouped in the narrow alley.

"Mulraney?" inquired the deputy.

The small blue eyes of the face in the doorway shifted to the third man—a clerk from the branch post office.

"Hello, Bill!" said the slovenly one; then to the others, "Yes, I'm Mulraney."

"You're wanted downtown."

"What for?"

"Forgery of a postal order," said the inspector, bluntly.

The burly face whitened a shade. The alcoholic blotches stood out unpleasantly. But the man looked more puzzled than worried.

"Oh, that thing," he said slowly. "Why, Bill, you said it was all right."

"Never said nothing of the sort," blurted out the clerk.

"You said to get it indorsed," Mulraney accused him. "Wasn't that right? I'll give back the money. Haven't got it just now. But can't I fix this up? I didn't mean nothing—"

"That'll do," interrupted the deputy. "You can't fix anybody here, and you'd better not talk if you know what's good for you. You come along."

A few days later Mulraney, in company with a blackmailer accused of misusing the mails, was brought into the Federal court-room. The blackmailer pleaded not guilty and asked for a lawyer. Mulraney muttered a similar request.

The gaunt-faced Judge, with a grim smile, appointed a fashionable attorney to defend the blackmailer and an overschooled, under-educated fledgling at the bar to represent the forger. Thus, unexpectedly, Mulraney became my client. His was my first criminal case. At the outset I think we viewed each other with equal suspicion and distaste. Since he was obviously unable to furnish bail, I interviewed him in the "cage" in the Marshal's office at the top of the courthouse.

It was a very uncomfortable day early in July. The feeble breeze from the west carried the dry heat of the prairies into the stifling canyons between the tall buildings, and all Chicago simmered in the sun. The creosote blocks and softened asphalt perspired freely. High collars and ideals alike wilted rapidly. Mulraney discarded coat, vest and shirt as he told his story, mopping his forehead with a fat, dirty hand, and intermittently cursing the weather.

"I'll tell you just how it was, and you can see if I got a good case," he began. "I come out of my barn one morning—that's about three weeks ago. I'm a painter, you know; not regular. I do odd jobs. Help support my old mother." His glance required sympathetic understanding, so I nodded encouragement. "I come out of the barn, where I keep my things, and see this piece of blue paper lying in the mud. I pick it up. It says, Five Dollars. I never see one of these things before. Didn't know if it was any good—like finding a five-dollar bill, you know. It says, Stockyards' Branch Post Office; so I go down there to see. I go up to the window where I know a fellow—used to play ball with him."

"I says, 'Hello, Bill!' He says, 'Hello, Miller!' (That's my baseball name. I used to play semi-pro. ball. They always called me Miller.)"

"That was the name you signed on the postal order," I interrupted.

"Yes, that's my baseball name. More people call me that than Mulraney. Well, I shove this piece of paper in the window and says, 'Is that any good, Bill?' He looks at it and says: 'You got to get it indorsed'—just like that. I remember his words, 'You got to get it indorsed.'"

"But, look here," I remonstrated, "this order was payable to Mrs. Ella Whiting, Saginaw, Michigan. How could you get it indorsed? Didn't he ask you where you got it?"

Mulraney looked as blank as a child asked to explain the law of gravitation.

"No, he didn't say nothing else—just that, 'You got to get it indorsed.' So I says, 'Thanks,' and picks it up and goes out."

"I walk down Halsted Street a block or so and then I meet Joe McGinnis. Let's see; that was in front of the feed-store. That's three blocks down. Well, I meet Joe. Used to play ball with him too. Hadn't seen him in two years. We talk a while—standing by his wagon. He's driving a tea-wagon now. He says, 'What you doing, Jack?' I says, 'Oh, painting when I get a job.' I says, 'I just been up to the post office.' He says, 'What for?' I pull the piece of paper. I says, 'Trying to get some money on this. The fellow there—Bill Cleary, you remember him—says I got to get it indorsed.'"

"Joe, he looks at it and says, 'I'll indorse it for you,' just like that. He says, 'I'll indorse it for you.' He takes a fountain pen and jumps on the wagon seat and writes on the back of it. 'There it is,' he says. 'Guess that's all right now.' He gives it back, says, 'So long.'"

"Then," said Mulraney, breaking in on my reflections, "I go back to the post office."

"Right away?" I cried, amazed at such stupidity in crime. "The same day?"

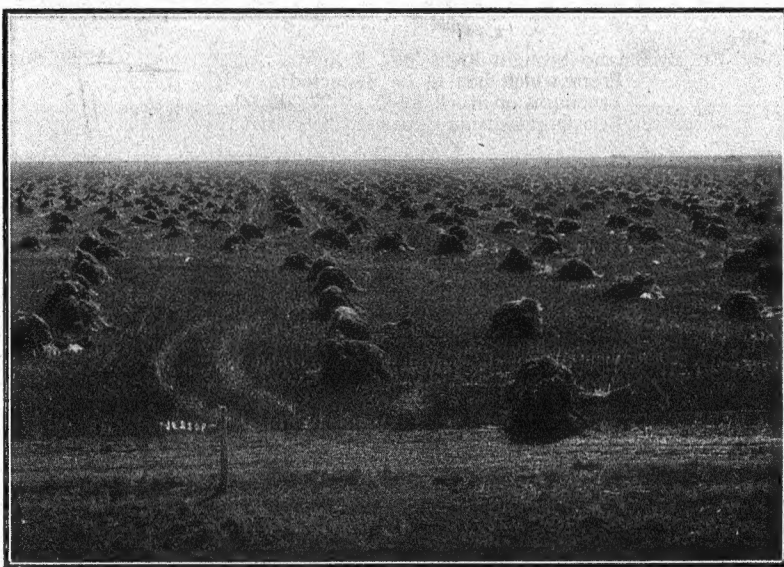
My client looked innocently puzzled. He leaned forward and put a moist hand consolingly on my knee.

"Yes, I know I went right back. The same fellow was at the window."

"Had you been drinking?" I demanded, as the only reasonable explanation. "You see, this order was payable to a woman in Saginaw, Michigan. How could you expect a postal official to believe that you had had it indorsed by her when you brought it back in half an hour?"

"Well, maybe it was three-quarters of an hour," he replied, not comprehending what had disturbed me. "No, I hadn't been drinking—that is, nothing to count. I may have had a glass or two."

"Of what?"



A RECORD BREAKING CROP

Report of crop on farm of D. E. Johnston, sec. 13 and S.E. 24-29-14 W. 3rd, Sovereign, Sask.—

51 acres wheat on summerfallow 57.43 bushels per acre

78½ acres wheat on summerfallow 62.48 bushels per acre

34 acres wheat on summerfallow 69.87 bushels per acre

Measured by Law. Alber, Sovereign and threshed separately. Weight tested by W. H. E. Graham, Rosetown, Sask.

95 1-5 acres wheat seeded on flax stubble 55.83 bushels per acre

Land measured and weight tested by E. Brett, local field representative for the department of agriculture, Regina.

128 acres seeded on wheat stubble 48.09 bushels per acre

130 acres seeded on fall plowing and wheat stubble 40.04 bushels per acre

71 acres flax 30.08 bushels per acre

25 acres barley 69 bushels per acre

51 acres oats 80 bushels per acre

All wheat was the Marquis variety. Average yield of wheat on summer-fallow 62.45 bushels per acre. Total crop over 34,000 bushels.

Jack; don't take any bad money—kind of a joke, you know—then he drives away."

"So that is why the writing on the back is different from yours," I argued. "Of course I knew you didn't write on the back. It's not at all like your signature on the front."

"No, I'm no scholar," admitted Mulraney. "I never went to school much. Joe, he could always write well. Used to keep the scores of the games—when the other side would let him."

It had been plain to me that my client hadn't forged the order. He had, thick, clumsy hands. His signature on the front of the order acknowledging payment was in the cramped hand of an illiterate. The forged indorsement on the back was in a round commercial hand: "Pay to the order of John Miller—Mrs. Ella Whiting." Point number one in the case was that Mulraney had not been guilty of forgery. But the questions left were: Had he procured a forgery in a legal sense? Or had he knowingly passed a forged order?

"Just beer. Yes, I remember I had a glass on the way back to the post office. Guess it was about three-quarters of an hour. You see, the same fellow was there. I shove the paper in, and he looks at it. He says, 'Sign here,' pointing to that place on the front. 'Same as on the back,' he says, giving me a pen. So I sign it 'John Miller.' Then he takes five dollars out of his pocket and gives it to me."

"Why did he take it out of his pocket?" I asked.

"Don't know. First he opens the drawer. Then he stops and takes some bills out of his pocket; gives me two twos and a one. I says, 'Thanks, Bill,' and goes out. That's all I know until them three fellows come for me the other day. I didn't mean nothing wrong. Ain't that a good case?"

His tone implied that if it wasn't a good case circumstances could be altered to fit a good case. But then it was hardly reasonable to expect the man to ride truth into prison if a lie would carry him to freedom. The setting of his story may have been

gilded by a very limited imagination, but the tale itself appeared to me as a gem of exact statement.

"No, it's not a good case," I answered. There was no reason to deceive him. "It's a very desperate case. And if you haven't represented the facts exactly as they occurred it may be a hopeless case. Don't forget, Mulraney, that the postal inspection does good work. The District Attorney will probably know just what really happened. If you don't give your lawyer also full information, you won't be able to make much of a fight."

"I'm telling it to you just as it happened," he asserted.

"Have you got a police record?" I asked, my thoughts going off on a tangent. "Ever been in jail?"

"Never got sent up," was his answer. "Been run in with the boys sometimes—just a spree, you know, nothing bad. Never was ever sent to the Bridewell."

"Well, that's helpful, at least. Do you want me to suggest pleading guilty and see if you can get a light sentence? I don't mean that I think you guilty—that is, I don't think you've done anything very bad. It looks to me just like a very stupid effort to get a little easy money that didn't belong to you. Personally I don't think you ought to go to jail. But as a lawyer, knowing that the conviction record in the Federal courts is about ninety per cent., and knowing that you have a tough case and no money with which to fight it, I must give you a chance to get off with a light sentence if I can."

"It was only five dollars," he said, evidently thinking of the small penalties for petty thieving. "What would they give me?"

"The smallest sentence for forgery is two years in the penitentiary. You weren't guilty of that, anyhow—tho in a way you procured a forgery. I would try to get the smallest sentence for passing a forged order. That's one year."

"One year in the pen?" The big drops stood out on his forehead. The red blotches on his cheek turned to a sickly pink. "I didn't suppose it was as bad as that. I didn't mean nothing. That fellow, Bill, he said to get it indorsed. That didn't seem wrong. I've been paid for work sometimes with checks. I had to get a friend to indorse 'em. I never seen one of these things, but I thought it was the same!"

"But the checks were payable to you. You had a right to the money," I explained. "This order was payable to a woman in Saginaw. It was her money. You had no right to it."

"But if I find a five-dollar bill, it ain't mine—but no one's going to jug me for taking it. Then, I had this indorsed. Didn't that make it right? Couldn't Joe indorse it? Was it his fault? I don't see that I did nothing. Just signed my name. That's my name all right—my baseball name—John Miller."

It was plain that intricacies of finance were beyond Mulraney's comprehension. However, in order that he might not think I was trying to get rid of the case I worked hard to explain his responsibility to him. But we ended just about where we began.

"One year, or maybe two, for five dollars," he said. "Wouldn't the judge do better than that?"

"He couldn't," I was forced to reply.

"Haven't I got any show?"

"Yes, you've got just one fighting chance. I'll give it to you if you want it. Only if we make a tough fight and the judge gets down on you and gives you a stiff sentence, I don't want you to hold me responsible."

"The fellow here"—pointing to the guard—"says I got a smart lawyer," he remarked, ingratiatingly.

"He's jollyng you," I was unwilling to sap his courage by telling him that I had never tried a criminal case. "But if you had the best lawyer in town, he'd tell you that this is a hard case. I'll negotiate with the District Attorney, anyhow, to see if I can find out what they really have against you."

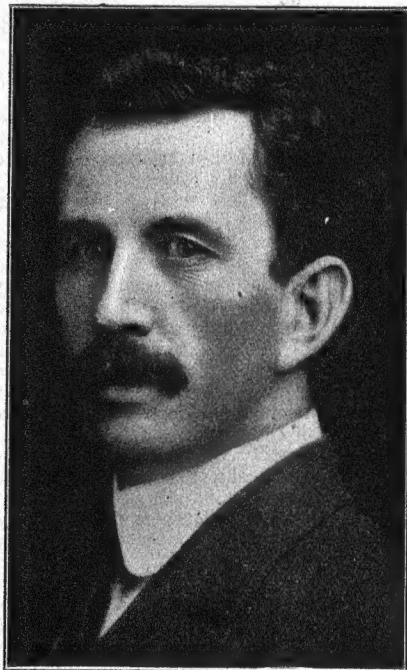
My friend the prosecutor's assistant, Walker, gave me a little encouragement. "Mulraney's a bum," was his pronouncement. "He trails with a bad gang"

Grain Growers Prosper

President T. A. Crerar, in annual address declares last year the best in the Company's business. The following are only the important parts of a lengthy and interesting Address

The year which we closed on the 31st of August last has been in almost all respects the most successful in the company's history. Considerable extension has taken place in some of the departments of the business which had only been in operation a short time previous to our last annual meeting.

The profit for the year on the Manitoba country elevators is \$7,390.95 as against \$4,317.29 for the previous year. This is a better result financially than we at one time expected. Our elevators in Manitoba are operated against a much keener competition than exists in the neighboring provinces. This arises particularly from the milling companies, who, in a season with a crop yield below the average such as we had last year, are particularly keen buyers of grain. Since a large portion of the grain they buy thru their country elevators is ground into flour at their mills, they are in a position to very frequently offer a better grade to the farmer delivering grain at his local point than he can get if he ships it himself and sells on the Winnipeg inspection. The reason for this is that very often there is but a very slight difference between the milling value of say No. 1 and No. 2 Northern wheat. If we buy upon the same basis we take the chance of getting the lower inspection at Winnipeg and consequently have to sell at a



T. A. CRRERAR
President, The Grain Growers' Grain Co.

lower price. In the matter of dockage on grain also the milling companies have an advantage, as they have facilities for utilizing all the screenings coming out of grain to get the most profitable result and consequently frequently can allow a lighter dockage to the farmer delivering his grain at their elevators than their competitors can give.

May Buy Manitoba Elevators

While your directors recognize that the competition in this business in Manitoba is keen, they think it is advisable for the company to continue to operate these elevators, because when combined with the other farmers' companies in Saskatchewan and Alberta it increases the amount of elevator storage controlled by the farmers and to that extent increases their power as a factor in the grain trade of the country.

We understand that the new government for Manitoba is desirous of making some final disposition of these elevators that will do away with the method of leasing from year to year. This will be much more satisfactory to the company, therefore, I think it likely that in the next few months negotiations may take place between the government and the company, looking to the latter securing permanent control of these houses, either

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st AUGUST, 1915

1915		
Aug. 31. By Grain and Merchandise Accounts		\$781,864.42
Commissions, Elevation, Storage, Screenings, Twine, Machinery, etc.		
" Dividends on Stocks and Shares	98,571.60	
To Salaries and Wages	\$262,925.30	
Wages at Line and Terminal Elevators, Office Salaries, Buyers' Salaries and Expenses, Travellers' Salaries, etc, etc.		
" Rent and Power at Elevators	166,744.60	
Manitoba and Terminal Elevators.		
" General Expenses	180,590.49	
Inclusive of Line and Terminal Elevator Expense.		
" Interest	27,644.11	
" Depreciation	7,422.32	
" Bad Debts	5,322.28	
	\$650,649.10	
" Balance Carried Down	229,786.92	
	\$880,436.02	\$880,436.02
1915		
Aug. 31. By Balance brought down		\$229,786.92
From which has to be deducted:		
Premiums on Stock Sold .. \$ 27,700.00		
Less Organization Expenses 18,953.27		
	\$ 8,746.73	
Amount carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account at 31st Aug., 1914 \$ 8,615.73		
Deduct Sundry amounts chargeable thereto, including \$8,000.00 of Grants to Associations	20,186.30	
	11,570.57	
		2,823.84
		\$226,963.08

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st AUGUST, 1915

Assets		
Investments		\$1,148,537.25
Stocks and Shares and Grain Exchange Seats	\$ 537,335.26	
Real Estate—City Property	362,687.51	
Elevator Buildings, Machinery, Equipment, etc.	248,514.48	
	\$1,148,537.25	
Advances on Bills of Lading and Other Debts due to the Company		365,767.12
After making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts.		
Stocks of Grain, Machinery, etc. ...		59,802.44
In terms of approved Inventories.		
Miscellaneous Supplies and Accruals		22,337.10
Funds in Bank and on Hand		2,956.28
Furniture and Fixtures, etc.		19,942.08
Liabilities		
Accounts and Bills Payable		\$ 324,763.45
Capital Stock		867,422.09
Amount Subscribed	\$1,199,400.00	
Less Amount Unpaid	331,977.91	
	\$ 867,422.09	
Dividend Account		80,000.00
Provision for dividend at the rate of 10% per annum.		
Reserve Account		340,000.00
Profit and Loss Account		7,156.73
Amount at credit thereof, as per separate statement	\$ 226,963.08	
Disposed of:		
In providing Dividend for the year at the rate of 10% per annum	\$ 80,000.00	
In transferring to Reserve	139,806.35	
	219,806.35	
	\$ 7,156.73	
	\$1,619,342.27	\$1,619,342.27

Winnipeg, 13th October, 1915.

We beg to report to the Shareholders that we have audited the Books and Accounts of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, for the year ending 31st August, 1915, and that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet as at that date is properly drawn up so as to exhibit in condensed form a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have examined the Securities for the Investments and found them in order.

JOHN SCOTT, C.A. } Auditors.
W. H. BEWELL }

by purchase at a fair price or by long term lease. This would enable us to more intelligently plan our work and give better assurance to the men we have employed in the elevators of the permanency of their position so long as their work was satisfactory.

The total cost of running these elevators for the past year, including rent, repairs, all expenses of operating, also administration expenses in the office, exclusive of interest on the money employed in this department and including the depreciation on the nine country elevators the company now own, amounted to \$242,457.81.

Terminal Elevators

The results in this department of the business have also been, considering everything, very satisfactory on the year's operations. While we handled in the large terminal elevator, which we have leased from the Canadian Pacific Railway, only about eleven million bushels as against sixteen and a half million bushels for the previous year, the results in the way of profit have been slightly in excess of the previous year. This has been brought about partially by economy in operation and partially from increased revenue in storage and also from the increased price secured for the surplus in this elevator at the end of the season.

In respect to elevator "H," which as you will recall was purchased by the company a few years ago in Fort William, the results have also been very satisfactory. You will recall that a year ago the operation of this elevator, after charging up interest, taxes and depreciation, showed a considerable loss which was met out of the revenue of last year. For the year just closed, after charging up the same items against operation and after charging up interest on the total amount invested in the enterprise, there was a profit remaining of over \$7,700, and in the year that we are entering upon we hope to have equally or even more satisfactory results.

Fixed Charges Heavy

I would draw the attention of the shareholders to the fact that the fixed charges against these elevators amount to a very considerable sum. Rent alone, for instance, on the elevator we have leased from the Canadian Pacific Railway amounts to over \$70,000 a year, and this with taxes, power and repairs that have to be taken care of from year to year, bring the fixed charges of this elevator alone to almost \$90,000.

It may be of interest to our shareholders to know that the total expenses of all kinds, including the items I have just mentioned, on this one elevator amount to \$183,437.59 for the past year, and on elevator "H" the total expenses of operating, including fixed charges and interest on investment, amount to \$42,354. It is likely the expense in both these departments will be considerably heavier during the present year, owing to the increased volume of grain to be handled.

The expenses in operation and administration of handling all our elevators, interior and terminal, amount to \$468,249.40. Of this about \$168,000 is of the nature of fixed charges. These, let me point out again, do not vary no matter what the volume of business handled may be.

Co-operative Business

This department, as you are aware, has charge of supplying in carload lots and in many cases in less than carload lots such commodities as coal, apples, lumber, fence posts, flour, fence wire of all kinds, binder twine, building supplies and machinery of various kinds to our shareholders and other farmers who may wish to avail themselves of it. The term "co-operative" is perhaps not the most descriptive term we could get to describe the work done in this department. However, I think the term is clearly understood by all our shareholders and patrons.

I wish to refer to the work of this department under two heads:—

(1) That relating to general supplies

of all kinds excepting machinery. (2) Machinery.

Agreement with Association

Before giving further details of this it is necessary to refer to an agreement the directors of the company made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association last March. Our shareholders who have followed the trend of development of the farmers' organizations of Western Canada are aware of the fact that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association within the last two years has considerably changed the character of its work. In addition to the propaganda work which had been its chief concern prior to two years ago, it has become incorporated with powers that permit its directors to engage in practically all classes of trade and in the last year they have been paying a great deal of attention to this phase of their work, namely, the supplying of commodities in carload and less than carload lots to the various local associations and more particularly to agricultural co-operative associations organized within the past year under the legislation passed by the Saskatchewan government authorizing the formation and carrying on of all such co-operative

Comparative Statement of Company's Growth					
Opened Business					
	Sept. 1, '06	June 30, '07	June 30, '08	June 30, '09	June 30, '10
Shares Allotted.....	1,000	1,853	2,932	7,558	14,131
Capital Subscribed.....	\$25,000	\$46,325	\$73,300	\$188,950	\$353,275
Capital Paid-up.....	\$ 5,000	\$11,795	\$20,385	\$120,708	\$292,957
Grain Receipts (bas.).....		2,340,000	4,990,541	7,643,146	16,332,645
Profits.....		\$790	\$30,190	\$52,902	\$95,663
14 months to					
	June 30, '11	June 30, '12	Aug. 31, '13	Aug. 31, '14	Aug. 31, '15
Shares Allotted.....	24,602	27,321	32,500	42,477	47,976
Capital Subscribed.....	\$615,050	\$683,000	\$809,950	\$1,061,925	\$1,199,400
Capital Paid-up.....	\$492,062	\$586,472	\$645,361.80	\$771,409.35	\$867,422.00
Grain Receipts (bas.).....	18,845,305	27,775,000	29,975,000	29,920,225	18,821,042
Profits.....	\$69,575.46	\$121,614	\$164,332.57	\$151,080.92	\$226,963.08

organizations. It was thought by some of the leaders in the Saskatchewan Association that all trading and business done with the local organizations just referred to should be left in the hands of the Central Saskatchewan Association. It was very clearly impossible for The Grain Growers' Grain Company to withdraw its activities in this direction from the province of Saskatchewan since the company has almost 7,000 shareholders in that province. There was thus a serious danger of a conflict in interest

arising between the company and the association, and to prevent this as far as possible, after considerable discussion an arrangement covering the present calendar year was reached between the directors of the company and the executive of the Grain Growers' Association, whereby this work would be carried on jointly. Broadly speaking, the company became the purchasing agency and the association the distributing agency. Under the agreement the association was to purchase all its requirements in this direction

with a few exceptions thru the company and the company agreed on its part as far as possible to have the distribution done thru the medium of the association. I mention this because in the figures I am about to give you, indicating the volume of business done in this department, it must be borne in mind that included in them is the business done thru and with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. It is proper to state here that we also did a considerable business in these lines handled thru the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, altho we had no formal agreement with them.

Million Dollar Business

Coming now to deal more particularly with the work of this department of the company's business, it is gratifying to be able to say that it has shown a very satisfactory growth. The total volume of business done up to the end of August, 1914, exclusive of machinery, totalled about \$580,000. For the year ending August 31st, 1915, exclusive of machinery the total volume of sales amounted to over \$1,062,000, or an increase of slightly over 84 per cent. This was made up as follows:—

Continued on Page 15

The Average Hog in Farm Economy

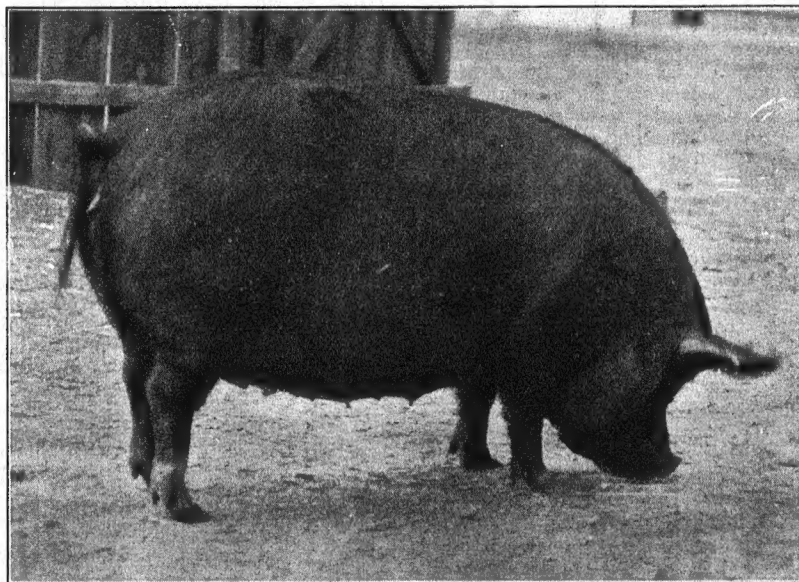
By J. McCaig

An ancient treatise on hogs reads as follows: "Hogs are most extraordinary animals; but tho in many respects disagreeable they are of very considerable importance to the community at large and to farmers in particular. There is no other animal affords so much human sustenance in flesh, in proportion to the time in which it is raised, and in no instance has nature shown her economy more than in this race, their stomachs seeming to be intended as a receptacle for many things that other creatures refuse and which, but for them, would be entirely wasted, for they industriously gather up and greedily devour what would otherwise be trodden under foot—the refuse of the fields, the gardens, the barns and the scullery." From which it appears that the independent and gentlemanly hog has carefully guarded and preserved in his march adown the ages those qualities which constitute him now and at all times a pig. The woman at the exhibition remarked also, "It's no wonder they call them pigs," without any explanation whatever. It would look as tho hog nature was well enough understood to make it possible for those speaking of hogs to put their ideas into well packed expressions.

About the disagreeable aspects of the hog we do not propose to go further than to notice that the hog is a much maligned creature. He is the only one of the domestic animals that takes specific care not to foul his nest. If there is still any disagreeable feature in hog keeping it is due to the breeding and habits of the hog man. The interesting and necessary thing to settle is the place of the hog in farm and general economy. The ancient writer quoted above didn't omit much in his sketch paragraph—the value of the hog to the community, to the farmer and the capacity of the hog for the conversion of waste foods.

Pork a Standard Commodity

There is no class of meat of greater general usefulness. It is the best suited of all for stored meat. This applies to all classes of consumption. The hog has adjusted his cuts susceptibility to the people of both strong and delicate stomachs, in town, country and camp. Everybody knows this, of course, but it is worth while telling the producer over again that because pork is so easily cured it is always available to the consumer which has made it a commodity of universal, standard demand and hence it should be a universal factor in farm enterprises and production. The trouble seems to be that the demand is not judiciously nursed or fed. Of course, all meat products suffer from capital monopoly and want of effective and actual competition in marketing, but there are certain troubles and disorders on the marketing side that are peculiar to the hog. Pork is peculiarly subject to ups and downs in marketing, especially downs. Hogs breed younger and produce more



Picking up wastes and turning them into satisfactory profits

abundantly than any other kind of farm stock and gluts are more easily induced. When high prices are running everybody gets out for a few sows. In a few months the hog population is increased from five to ten fold. Hogs are commonly produced or at least finished on a considerable quantity of concentrated feed and there is a stated time at about the age of six or seven months when the value, or quality at least, of pork is highest and

when the limit of profit in feeding is most nearly reached and they practically have to be sold. When prices fall the unloading process is intensified. Young or half finished hogs are run on the market and prices are cut worse than ever. The farmer becomes disgusted and goes out of hogs. This is what happened last winter when grain went so high. Feeding and breeding both stopped. Now the price of good sows is high again. Every-

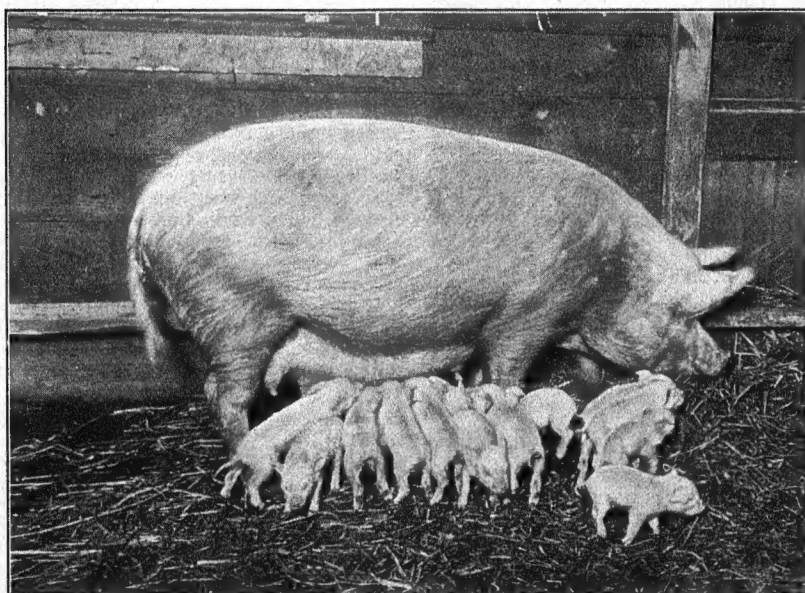
body is in the scramble to get in and start another glut. The quick multiplication of hogs seems to have the effect of putting farmers in when they ought to be out and out when they ought to be in.

Commercial Agriculture Overworked

The trouble really comes from the desire of the Western farmer for big business. Hogs on the average farm are or should be a kind of side product, exception being made in the case of the man with great natural aptitude for hog raising or with a taste for producing a good quality of pure-bred stock. Hogs in large numbers go wrong easily and go wrong badly with the fellow who has no eye for the care and condition of a hog; but every farmer should be in, and in all the time, for the economical production of his own meat and for a smaller or larger surplus besides, according to how well he likes the business. The commercial agriculture bug has got hold of us in rather aggravated form. With many people it stands for the practice of selling everything you raise and buying what you need or rather want. The buying habit favors the development of wants beyond need. It doesn't pay to sell four cent beef to buy thirty cent bacon just to prove that your farm business is a real commercial enterprise. The right conception of the commercial idea in relation to farming is the careful use and conservation of the plant and the economical production of precious commodities to the limit of the resources of the plant.

Home-making and the Hog

We can even modify further our conception of commercial agriculture. The first claim on business enterprise is home-making. Most of us will have to assimilate our land enterprises to this conception. So far land holding has been three-fourths speculation and one-fourth farming and home-making, but the easy outside money has quit coming and land values are being determined by intrinsic productive capacity for the direct satisfaction of human wants. The farmer himself is the first one to be satisfied and in the future farm enterprises will be more self-contained than in the past. We will have to cut down on the canned goods and hunt a favorable exposure for corn and tomatoes in the kitchen garden plot. We will find more use for skim milk, whey and small potatoes. We will use our wheat straw to bed the little pigs and the tailings to keep the shoats going. We will supplement our grain growing with fodder growing as alfalfa, peas, rye, rape and grain mixtures to help the land, increase our livestock production and put the streaks in the bacon. This is both home-making and money-making. It is into a scheme like this that the brood sow fits well or perhaps a couple or half a dozen as judgment and experience point. The days of plunging, bucking and changing ends quick are over.



HOW GLUTS ARE STARTED

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

OUR FRIEND THE SOCIALIST

"You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink." So runs the classic proverb which all propagandists, but Socialists in particular, are prone to forget. In their vociferous declamations against wage slavery and social injustice they completely overlook the fact that their real slavery is to the intelligence of their neighbor, John Smith.

True, the better informed Socialist, when asked how he proposes to right social injustice will answer, "By education," but in his method of education the Socialist seems to the outsider to be psychologically at fault.

The true educationalist is not a belligerent person. His real business in life is not imparting knowledge, but stimulating an interest in and a desire for information on the part of the student. To be really fruitful education must come in response to a spontaneous wish to learn upon the part of the person who is educated. To create this desire requires tact and a profound understanding of human nature in both of which the majority of Socialists are wanting.

The Socialist is psychologically at fault also because he is absolutely a whole loafer. He will have a complete social revolution or nothing. Instead of rolling up his sleeves and helping to bring about such reforms as Woman Suffrage, Direct Legislation and Single Tax he adopts a critical attitude towards these movements. "Will it," he questions of each new movement in turn, "settle the capitalist system?" Answered truthfully with the statement that it will not, he declares scornfully that those interested in the movement are merely scratching the surface of the social fabric. What he fails to realize is that the average man demands a concrete goal towards which to work. Arrived there he will see another goal a few hundred yards farther on and, with a little persuasion, will trot along towards that, but he will not start off running generally without any particular goal in view except that of a complete social change.

The second psychological mistake of the Socialist is in his manner of approaching the unbeliever. His should be the attitude of the expert salesman, genial, sympathetic, quick to see the other man's point of view, clever at dropping just the right word in season and an interested listener. Instead he too often approaches his man belligerently, is dictatorial in his statement of his case, intolerant if the outsider, while being in sympathy, has so many other interests in life that he refuses to concentrate on "the class struggle," and he forgets the listening part of the program altogether.

Finally the Socialist falls too frequently into the serious psychological error of making greatly exaggerated statements, as the reader who recently spoke of polite literature, such as Hiawatha, as being written for the idle wives of rich men and who said that the rich farmer could not materially reduce the labor of his wife any more than the poor farmer, that her hard work was an economic burden she had to bear in common with her husband, as a result of the capitalist system. It is recommended that the rich and moderately well-to-do farmers try installing water works, electric light, power washers, mangles and vacuum cleaners and see what the women have to say about the effect on their labor. The statement in regard to literature is even more extreme, since there are only a handful of people in this Western country too poor to buy a few good books at the price books are today and none too poor to be rested and inspired by the beautiful and fanciful.

Such exaggerated statements, instead of making friends for Socialism, often antagonize those who would otherwise be prepared to lend a sympathetic ear to a statement of its principles.

There must, of course, be a spark of living truth at the bottom of this movement or it would not grow and spread, but it seems to the onlooker that it could be more quickly fanned into a bright flame if the advocates of it were to become less introspective and make a closer study of neighbor Smith, who can be beguiled, but not pommeled into sympathy with their cause.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE REFERENDUM LOST

Our readers will be interested, and most of them will be very sorry, to learn that the Woman Suffrage amendment voted upon recently by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York was defeated by large majorities in each case. The suffrage leaders refuse to be discouraged by this set-back, however, as they realize that these old states with their large cities are not only the strongholds of conservatism, but that they represent the very heart of all those industries that flourish thru sweated labor, liquor distribution, white slavery and the exploitation of child labor.

The women put up a wonderful fight and they must be very weary, but they are just going to draw a long breath and go at it again, and this time they'll win.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WOMEN NEED BROADER OUTLOOK

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was much interested in the letters in the September 22 number. You women brought man down a few pegs, just where you should have had him long ago. Keep him right there now until he pleads guilty.

I have been working on farms for the last ten years and in that time I have worked for a good many farmers. The term "wage slave" was used by a lady writer in the last number, but I often think I am the free man and my employers the bond slaves; not slaves to work, but slaves to opinions and set ideas which have been handed down for generations; travelling in ruts worn deep by time and habit. I am glad that women are now awakening to the long hidden truths regarding their real duty toward themselves and humanity, that their duty is not to obey men, but to obey the right, not rightness according to their preacher's sermon, but according to their own conception, and that the time has come when they must freely use their own God-given brains and act accordingly. When woman pledged herself for life to love, honor and obey man she signed an awful contract. The timid little wife who thinks her whole duty is to please her husband, to do and act according to his fancies regardless of herself, never succeeds. Human fancies are too inconsistent. She has smothered her own rights, yes, tramped her very soul beneath her feet to do his will. A despotic husband is her reward, making his ugly disposition an example for her children.

Let us now take the mother and family, not of Canada and Great Britain only, but of the world. The mother feeds and clothes a large family and washes and mends and does everything else a loving mother can do to make them good girls and boys, but the boys are no sooner in long trousers than they are off to join the colors and into the great fight to kill and be killed, while the girls and mother remain at home until starvation often ends their woe-begotten lives.

What is the cause of all this trouble? Mothers, ask yourselves: "Are you doing anything to help conditions?" Or what part of the blame for the war now raging can you take upon yourselves? Has your daily round of domestic drudgery, your

honest service, really counted for anything? Can we say honest service? Yes honest to the religion which is her highest conception of right. Service and obedience have been preached so much the last few years that some were forgetting they had minds and wills of their own.

The only way in which woman can blame herself for the war now raging is that she let man have too much his own way. In the near future, when women and men shall go side by side into law and politics, our country will then be governed by all humanity, our laws for humanity shall be made by humanity and not by man alone.

BUD.

ALL KINDS OF TROUBLES

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I am troubled with some little things I would be very grateful if some of the members of the Country Homemakers page could give me some good advice thru your paper.

The first is that the palms of my hands are so hard and rough that I do not know what to do, but hope earnestly that some of the members can tell me how to soften and make them smooth.

Then there is my hair. I want to know how to curl it so that it will stay curly for at least twenty-four hours, but I can never make it stay curly for any length of time, hardly more than two hours.

Hoping I will get a cure for all my troubles, I'll sign myself

TROUBLED.

THAT BOY

By C. E. Miller

How about that boy of yours? Sort of a provoking kid sometimes, isn't he? Never wants to do the things you want him to do, and would rather play or trifle at a little bit of nothing? Well, maybe that's true. But don't forget that he's just a boy. And perhaps the things you don't like about him he has inherited or learned from you. Then, too, pleasure comes before duty to the childish mind. A boy can hear pleasure whispering a mile away, but duty can't disturb him if it shouts thru a megaphone at his side. Thus it was decreed by the Creator. He would not have the growing intellect burdened by duties which hang heavily even on the adult mind.

Remember, too, the next time you chide your boy for doing things that your neighbor's boy wouldn't (?) do, that you really see that neighbor's boy clothed, as it were, in his garb of best behavior. You see your boy as he is. Were you to exchange boys you would find, nine times out of ten, that your boy comes closer to what you consider as being about right than the other fellow's boy. Unless, perhaps, the other fellow has trained his boy better than you have trained yours.

Here, I believe, is where most of the trouble lies. Our boys are what we make them. We wish them to use sense and judgment, yet we don't use it ourselves in dealing with them; we expect them to be interested in what we want to do and what we like, but we fail to show interest in their activities; we desire them to grow up loving to work, but we, by our ignorance, bull headedness, or whatever you wish to call it,

are smothering out this very characteristic, blighting these most desirable qualities, when we don't give the child a chance for play.

Have you ever heard some father say, "Come, boys, I want you to help me this afternoon"? Then, after the greater part of the time has been spent in honest toil, he will say, "Now you can go and play for half an hour." Oh, how that half-hour flies!

Then parents often make another mistake which is equally fatal to their best desires concerning their children. While the child is hesitating with some work, the parent is continually planning for work to be done tomorrow, next week, next month, next year. Now I don't mean to discourage planning. The man or woman who does not plan is an undesirable citizen. But the point I urge is this: Don't cram and overwhelm the child by talking work, work, work, unless you wish him to hate it. Talk rather about his activities, his dams, bird houses, kites, water wheels, swimming hole, fishing and all those things which interest a boy. Make yourself appear interested in his interests, a companion to him. By doing this you will accomplish two things: First, you will discover erroneous ideas which he holds concerning certain things, which you can correct; and, secondly, you will double that boy's working capacity and his love for work. And when you give him playtime, don't always limit it. He must help you until your work is finished; give him, at least once in a while, a day or a half-day for his own. It is a poor farmer who cannot, and a miserable parent who will not, try to arrange his work in such a way that the children may have some time that belongs to them.

And, above all, don't fail to provide a few tools, toys, and so on for the children. Don't be so tight that you will not buy nails for them. If you have no boards which a boy can use, for a very small sum you can buy at the nearest store a few boxes which he will be glad to take apart, and which will supply him with plenty of soft wood to manufacture different things.

Give your boys and girls the best you have, and you will never need to wonder how to keep them on the farm. And besides this, when they are grown and you are old, both you and they will appreciate as never before the things done today.

PARENTS AND SCHOOLS

No matter if you disagree with the method of education, the teacher or the curriculum, remember that the school to which your child goes is the best available, and that, if you find fault with it in the child's presence, you are helping to give the child a disrespect which will discourage him from doing his best in his studies.

If the teacher is inefficient, or the school is not up to the standard you would like it to maintain, take energetic steps to improve conditions. But do not make the mistake of belittling teacher or school in the child's mind, because it will harm the child to entertain such ideas.

On the contrary, it is a good policy to praise the teacher and the school, not by directly urging the child to respect and admiration, but by discussing both with that attitude, where the child will hear you.

If you must criticize your school, criticize where and when criticism will do good, and not where it will do harm to the boy or girl who unconsciously adopts your point of view.

EQUAL TO THE TASKS

Do not pray for easy lives! Pray to be stronger men! Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle. But you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life that has come in you by the grace of God.

—Phillips Brooks



A COSY NOOK

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND Towards the Five Thousand

The Patriotic Acre Fund is growing in volume week by week. At the time of writing promises of 4,150 acres have been received, whilst 10,500 bushels of grain and \$1,350 in cash have been actually paid into the fund in redemption of the promises given. The five thousand acres to which we look forward are certainly coming into sight. Will those farmers who have not yet subscribed to the fund help us to reach this mark? It will be a magnificent result and will not only bring honor to our Association, but will at the same time help those who are destitute thru the deplorable war now being waged in Europe. An ounce of help is worth a ton of sympathy; please send along your ounce.

Big Contributions

The following are the largest contributions per acre promised which have been sent in since our last report. Many of these, we are assured by the donors, are the actual average productions of their land. The average contribution per acre is still thirty bushels.

Contributor	Association	Bus. per acre
Percy Hill	Uren	62
Jas. Sutherland	Harwood	57
Wm. Carr	Watrous	57
O. Stephens	Swarthmore	56
A. E. McGowan	Juniata	56
Sidney J. Bush	Briercrest	51½
D. McKinnon	Cupar	50
John Haggerty	Belle Plaine	47
Geo. A. Watson	Shaunavon	47
Jas. Swan	Zealandia	44½
John Dickson	Landis	42½
J. H. Wardlaw	Woodlawn	42.20
Chas. Binnie	Tregarva	42

G. A. Hope of Wolverton has sent in a contribution of eighty-five bushels of oats.

Industrious Canvassers

The following canvassers have sent in ten or more forms since our last report, the number of forms and acres, etc., being as under:—

Association	Canvasser	Forms	Acres
Colleston	Andrew Knox	20	20
Rocanville	A. H. Johnson	20	19
Colleston	Geo. Neilson	16	16
Swarthmore	J. Wallace	13	13
Abernethy	A. Beman	10	10
Fairview	Robt. Cairns	10	10
Silton	Alf. Flavel	10	10
Swarthmore	O. Stephens	10	10
Waterloo	E. B. Cressma	10	10

S. W. Y.

Share Our Profits On Your Furs



Don't let somebody get all the profit, after your furs leave your hands.

We not only pay you the highest market prices for your furs. We also give you a share of our profits. Every man who sends his furs to us gets valuable premiums in addition to top prices. We have to have good furs, and plenty of them, to take care of our customers, and we are willing to pay for them. We can pay more than others because a huge production, combined with special facilities for handling, cuts down our cost.

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Our profit-sharing plan not only gets you top cash prices, but also gives you, free, rifles, shot-guns, traps and other things you want. So don't be tempted to send your furs elsewhere. We can make this a big year for you. Write for Fur Market Reports and List of Premiums and Price List. Also for the Fur Club News—a live magazine full of interesting and valuable information. All sent absolutely free. Write today. (16)

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Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

ADVICE WANTED

Central Secretary:—

You have been instrumental in benefiting the farmers here on some important measures, so once more needing assistance, it seems natural again to turn to you. It appears probable that many people seeking a location in new towns might inquire of you as to opportunities. We want to get a first class blacksmith to locate in Vidora and there is an opening for a good man to work up an excellent business here as Vidora serves quite a large territory of very good farm land. While we think it would be more satisfactory to all concerned to get a man financially in a position to start himself, yet if a good man should be forthcoming who is unable to stand all the expense incidental to opening up a shop, the Association is willing to advance financial aid. If you could put us in touch with a good workman we should be very well pleased.

Our membership roll is still on the increase and I enclose \$1.00 fees for Emil Zilkie and John A. Soderberg, our latest recruits. Enclosed also please find one Patriotic Acre form, No. 15981. I am sorry not to be able to send more, but tho all were enthusiastic over the idea some while ago, the actual results are very discouraging. This brings me to a question upon which I should be glad to have the benefit of your experience. The farmers will join the Association in a most enthusiastic and satisfactory way, but all interest seems to die down in a very short time.

Altho co-operation is the strongest argument for an organization, yet I do not believe one of our members has shipped a car to The Grain Growers' Co., all going to some rival concern. What is the reason for such a remarkable state of affairs? We have planned to hold frequent socials, etc., a little later on—at the present time owing to the work it is not practicable—in order to keep up the interest, but it seems to me there should be something that could be done right away to check the growing apathy and to bring home to the farmers the fact that should be obvious to all, but is realized by lamentably few, that only by steadfastly sticking together can we hope for any material improvement to our condition.

I am trying to the best of my ability to make our local a success and if you can offer any suggestion for holding the members closer together I shall be only too glad to act upon it. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in our welfare and hoping to hear from you, I am,

LEWIS JOHN HARVEY,

Sec'y Vidora Local.

Secretary Vidora Local:—

I have your interesting favor of the 26th ult. I note that you require a blacksmith to locate in Vidora. There should be no difficulty in securing a blacksmith if the local at Vidora is prepared to put up the necessary capital. I have no personal knowledge of a good blacksmith wanting work. The other question which you raise, that of keeping the active interest of the members in your work is one, the solution of which lies very largely in your own hands. The Central can and does make suggestions from time to time and this should be more or less of a guide to you, but the best suggestions which can come will never solve this problem unless there is enthusiastic leadership in your local. I will outline a few of the things which you might do, and which others are doing, to maintain interest in the local and to advance the best permanent interest of our members.

1.—In the very first place both the secretary and the president should know how to carry on a meeting in good form, that is, in accordance with the accepted rules of good parliamentary practice.

2.—All the members should be encouraged to take part in the meetings and should be taught how to conduct themselves properly in public meetings. Both of these objects can be accomplished by the study of the small pamphlet No. 11, "How to Conduct a Public Meeting," which can be had from the Central at 30 cents per dozen. Very few periodical gatherings manage to retain the interest of their members if suggestions one and two are not carried out.

3.—Set aside one special evening for the study of the pamphlet above referred to and try to carry on your entire meeting in perfect form. Such a meeting should be made intensely interesting and instructive, if you can get your people to take hold of it.

4.—Organize a series of debates.

5.—At the back of pamphlet No. 12 you will find a topic card which should be helpful.

6.—Let some one besides the chairman occupy the chair for a part of each evening and thus pass around the valuable experience. If possible, sing a few good hymns or patriotic songs at each meeting. Every one enjoys singing by the crowd.

7.—Let the women run the meeting for one evening, putting on their own program, with a woman in the chair.

8.—By all means have the women at all your meetings and the boys and girls at those which are not strictly business meetings. Pamphlet No. 12 should give you considerable assistance in making your meetings interesting and helpful.

9.—Send reports of your meetings to the Central secretary from time to time for publication.

10.—Have an evening for the discussion of the enormous value the Association has been to the farmers in creating better conditions in the marketing of grain and impress upon your members the paramount importance of purchasing their supplies thru their own Central office in order to build up a strong wholesale and importing house of their own, also show them the great necessity for marketing their grain thru one or other of the great farmers' companies.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

Moose Jaw, Sask.,
Nov. 8, 1915.

Enclosed find \$4.50 membership fees, one of which is for my brother Leonard, who has gone with the 65th to England. Our Association passed a resolution that his membership should be kept up by the Association.

I am enclosing herewith another Patriotic Acre form.

PERCY HEUGH,
Sec'y Lacvert Ass'n.

Enclosed find draft for \$22.00 membership fees for 1915, which brings our membership up to fifty-three. There are four of our members away at the front and our Association decided to keep their membership paid up.

Also find enclosed Patriotic Acre forms.

R. CAMPBELL,
Sec'y Middleton G.G.A.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

(From the Telegraph, Welland, Ont.)

Appreciation from Boston

Of the papers published in the United States none take a more sympathetic view of Canada and her problems than that excellent journal, The Christian Science Monitor of Boston. The Monitor has always an appreciative word to say about our ideals and aspirations. In a recent issue the Monitor made editorial reference to the project on foot by the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan to present the Imperial government with a great gift of flour for the army in the field.

Secretary Musselman, of the Grain Growers' Association, has assurance from the Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, that the Dominion government will make arrangements for transportation of the flour from the Atlantic Coast to Liverpool. The flour is to be in bags bearing the emblem of the Association, so that purchasers will know it is a loyal gift from Canada. The commodity is to be sent east in solid trains from Moose Jaw. The Monitor says: "No doubt patriots will be found in the United Kingdom who will not permit these bags to fall into the possession of persons unwilling to pay a handsome premium. They should sell as have cotton bales in the United States when offered at auction in a popular cause. If they shall be disposed of in this way the proceeds will buy many more thousands of loaves for the men in the field than could be made from the flour. Canada is showing her devotion to the Motherland in many impressive and practical ways."

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The harder a horse pulls the tighter he is held, you can see that. And you can see the strength—strongly sewn double harness leather or russet belting leather—and ¼ inch hard tested rope.

MANY MORE MONEY SAVERS

Get your dealer to show you Griffith's goods. Get a list from him, or write to us for it, if he can't give you one. Mention this paper and we will see that you are supplied.

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CIRCULAR No. 15

Official Call to the Convention

To the Officers and Members of
 Union No.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—
 Acting under instructions from the board of directors, I beg to advise you that the eighth annual convention of the U.F.A. will be held in the city of Calgary on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 18-19-20-21, 1916, commencing at 10 a.m. on the first day. Section 4 of the constitution reads as follows:—

"The Association shall be governed by the annual convention, to be held in the last half of January of each year, composed of delegates from each union not in arrears to the Association, elected in the ratio of one delegate for every ten and major portion of ten paid up members."

By resolution of last year's convention the representation of all unions will be in proportion to the membership fees paid into the Central office during the current year, i.e., between January 1 and December 31, 1915. Strict adherence to this resolution will be at the discretion of the convention, thru the credential committee, but to avoid unnecessary trouble and inconvenience to your delegates, all secretaries are asked to have full membership dues in at this office not later than December 31 next. Get your annual meetings together in December, square up your books and by so doing you will enable us to do the same with ours.

Credential certificates are enclosed with this circular. Please see that your delegates are provided with these certificates. Additional certificates can be obtained from this office on request, and all delegates must have these certificates signed by the president and secretary of their union for identification. These certificates must be handed in with the railway certificate to the general secretary or his assistant and exchanged for the official delegates' badge.

Railway expenses will be pooled as usual. This means all delegates pay the same railway rate whether they come from far or near. The average rate in the past has been between \$5.00 and \$6.00 per delegate. This with an hotel allowance of \$2.50 per day for six days brings the expenses to about \$20.00 per head. Every union should have at least one representative whatever the expense might be. The special rates we are able to secure makes your failure to be represented inexcusable, especially under this year's crop conditions. Exercise your right to vote. Shoulder your responsibility and lend your aid in the control of

your own affairs. Don't stay at home and then get sore at the other fellow because he did not do all that you would have done yourself. Remember you are the people who make this Association what it is, whether good, bad or indifferent. If you want responsible government, pick your best men, instruct them and send them as your delegates. If you want the other thing, pick anyone who comes along, give them a delegate's certificate and then forget all about them, but don't kick if results are not to your liking.

Instructions to Delegates

All delegates must purchase a single first class ticket from their nearest railway point to Calgary and secure at the same time a standard certificate from the station agent. If you get on at a flag station a conductor's receipt will do, but get a certificate whenever possible.

You may travel over two lines if you wish. That is to say, you may, for instance, cover part of the trip by C.P.R. and the balance by G.T.P. or C.N.R., but in such a case you must secure a standard certificate covering that portion of the trip on the C.P.R. and another certificate for that portion by G.T.P. or C.N.R.

These certificates must be secured not more than three days, not including Sunday, prior to the opening of the convention and are good for three days after the close of the convention. The certificates must be turned in to the office staff at the opening of the convention, and on being countersigned will enable the delegates to secure a free pass for the homeward journey (provided 100 delegates are in attendance).

The return journey must be made over the same route as the first.

Payment of Delegates Expenses

For the benefit of the new unions I am asked to say that the terms on which delegates are sent to our annual convention are optional with the union. As a rule no payment is made for time. Some unions pay railway and hotel expenses, some pay railway expenses only. Some I am afraid never pay anything at all. It is not a good plan to send a man simply because he can best afford it. A union should have at least one fully paid up delegate and if the treasury is low a very small effort in the way of a concert or box social will raise the necessary funds. This is only a suggestion, but please note the Central office has absolutely nothing to do with the appointment or payment of your delegate.

Special Notice to Women and Auxiliaries

All women delegates, whether from the regular unions or women's auxiliaries, will register with the men and will also share in the pooled rates with the men delegates. They must secure and use the special delegate's credential cards as supplied by this office. In a few words, they are delegates with the same standing and privileges as our men and therefore subject to the same rules and regulations.

General

Remember all resolutions must be in not later than December 15 next and on the special forms already sent you, extra copies of which can be secured from this office.

The Central office is trying to make this the most attractive convention yet held. What we cannot do is to make it the biggest and the best. That is your end of the work. Remember Saskatchewan last year had 1,200 delegates and 400 visitors who made a noise that has been getting that Association results ever since. The powers that be say if you are not interested sufficiently to come to your annual convention you are either satisfied with present conditions or not really serious in your demand for betterment. Will you do your part and make our eighth annual convention the biggest and the best yet?

Program

A program is being prepared and will be communicated to you. Watch the Alberta Section of The Grain Growers' Guide. To the ladies, I may say a special women's convention will be held with a separate program, but members of that

convention must be delegates to the general meeting and will enjoy the privileges of both.

Visitors

If you are not a delegate you can attend as a visitor. Your railway instructions are the same as for delegates. You will not, however, share in the pool, but on surrendering your standard certificate it will be validated and returned to you securing a pass home again free of charge. Visitors, of course, will not be allowed to vote and need no credential card.

Trusting we may have a rousing convention.

Yours fraternally,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
 Provincial Secretary.

ORGANIZATION No. 4

"Better living" suggests a lot of good work for our unions. We may divide this theme under three heads—better education, better homes, better social life. To promote better schooling, to improve the homes, to work out a pleasanter, happier, kindlier social life, surely all this provides interesting and useful work for the best men and women in any community. Any union that can raise the life in its community in these three directions is surely doing splendid work. We have done a little in the social line and thru the year hundreds of picnics and social meetings in connection with the U.F.A. have increased the joy of living and helped to brighten the somewhat monotonous farm life. But we have hardly touched the other lines of work.

The most important doubtless is education. What more interesting topic can you find to discuss at a union meeting than the better education of our children on the farm? Do you consider the education in the rural schools satisfactory? If not, why not? And how can it be made better? Isn't it rather strange to find, when you read thru the school ordinance, that it hardly deals with education at all? The school ordinance deals almost entirely with the organizing, carrying on and financing the schools, but the really vital questions of education, what and how the children are taught, are excluded from legislation and in that sense from public control; they are handled autocratically in the department. It might be an improvement to make the curriculum of teacher training and school lessons part of the school ordinance open to the fresh breezes of public thought. You are interested in the education of your children; I know no place in the rural districts where this question could be better discussed than in a U.F.A. meeting. It is my impression that all our education is modelled too monotonously on the basis of city life; altho in these last years there is a visible improvement in the interest shown in rural education and the department of education is doing some good work in this direction, for example, in the summer schools where teachers are being trained to teach agricultural subjects. The chief factor in any educational progress must be the personality and equipment of the teachers. But I think the department and the farming community have a right to look to the U.F.A. for help in building up better country schools.

Consolidation of country schools is one of the greatest educational reforms that the U.F.A. can concentrate on. So far as I remember the U.F.A. convention a number of years ago was the first public body in Alberta to call for this consolidation and for years our conventions insisted on it. It is a very difficult matter to carry out, but the school ordinance now makes provision for it; nine consolidated school districts are now in existence and others are in process of formation. If any union wants to discuss this question thoroughly, I think the department of education would be willing to send information and, so far as possible, speakers to help in the discussion.

Better Homes

I hardly dare try to open up the many lines of improvement that our unions could work at to make the farm homes more comfortable. The first and chief thing that generally strikes me about

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

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 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan Cowley
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 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks Jenner

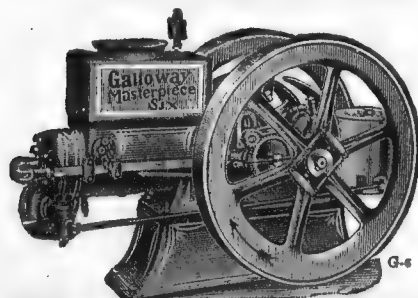
the farm home is the overwork of our women, the heavy, never ending, monotonous drudgery of house work. It would be an eye opener to many a thoughtless man, who really cares for his wife, to have her sick for a week, not seriously you know, but just enough to give her a rest and him a lesson, so that he would have to do the cooking and the dish washing and floor scrubbing and all the rest. Many a day it has made my back ache worse than a day's hoeing. Now that our women are members, with equal power, I hope these things will be stirred up in our unions. Why could there not be many labor saving devices? I have even heard co-operative laundries and bakeries mentioned. Save labor wherever possible so that we may have more time to live. And make the home and its surroundings nice, interesting, beautiful. The home should be the most attractive place in the world to the children as they grow up; with books (what is the use of teaching them in the school to read if when they can read they find nothing in their home to read?), with pictures, with music, the telephone, with flower gardens and fruit bushes in the summer. I saw one of our farmers the other day preparing a small tennis lawn, made in such a way that he could turn it into a skating rink in winter, so that the young folks could have fun at home. And he wasn't a wealthy farmer either. Better homes! What a grand lot of work there is here for a live union to do. The Central office will be glad to help every union in this work.

Better social and community life is the last topic under the head of "Better living." That includes diminishing the sorrows as well as increasing the joys of life. No poor, sick, sorrowing man or woman or child within reach of a U.F.A. union should be without sympathy and help. I heard a great text the other Sunday that fastened itself on my mind as a great U.F.A. motto: "Woe to him that is alone when he falleth, for there is no one to help him up." The U.F.A. ideal is that thru the length and breadth of Alberta no farmer shall be alone when he is down; there shall everywhere be some United Farmers to help him up.

And what a lot the unions could do to enrich life. Could we not have libraries everywhere, either our own, or from Edmonton from the university extension department, or by arranging to use the rural school libraries? There are many musical people among the farmers; could we not promote singing clubs and small orchestras? But if you once set your mind working you can easily think out ways of your own for improving the social life in your community.

And so, basing on the thought that the U.F.A. Union should be the great life centre of a farming community, I have opened out work for all kinds of men and women on the farms. Some will be most interested in promoting better farming, some will be business organizers, seeking to save and make more money. And as we get easier in our pecuniary position we shall take more interest in better education, more comfortable homes and a more satisfying social life. And there are several big lines of work that I have not mentioned. Some may object that I am making too much of the U.F.A., that I am almost making a church of it. Well, why not? Is there any branch of the work that I have sketched out unreasonable or impractical work? Is there any part of the work that we could not do better as United Farmers than as isolated farmers? And even in the direction of the church I can see that the U.F.A. might help to bring about better things. Are we satisfied with the work of our churches in the country life? In one way at any rate the churches are doing harm rather than good. We are split up into sects; the one thing that should bind human society together more than anything else can do is separating us into little cliques and factions, often unsympathetic, sometimes hostile. I am hoping that the U.F.A., gradually drawing us nearer together, creating a better community spirit, will melt away all these divisions in the growing warmth of brotherly love.

JAMES SPEAKMAN.



GET MY PRICE

WAIT DON'T BUY A Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my new low price and 1916 improvements.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE
 We give you more power for less money because QUALITY is our WATCHWORD and VOLUME our MOTTO. We are the largest manufacturers in the world making gasoline engines selling direct to the consumer. All we charge you for is ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL, ACTUAL COST OF LABOR and one very small profit based on the most tremendous output. The Galloway Masterpiece Big Six and other sizes are made in our own factory in enormous quantities. All parts standardized and alike, made by the thousands on automatic machinery.
 Sold to you direct for less money than engines go better, and in many cases not nearly as good, can be bought by dealers in carload lots for spot cash.
 Orders are pouring in for the New Masterpiece Six in a perfect stream. WHY? Because we give

More Power For Less Money

than anybody in the engine business today. Remember our engines are not overrated nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by time-tried experts, not impractical college professors; have long stroke, large bore, heavy and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service. When you buy a horse you don't want a Shetland pony. You want power and plenty of it so that it won't lay down on the job.

Don't Get Fooled

By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strain demanded.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd.,
 Dept. 11, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF M.G.G. ASSOCIATION

The directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on the evening of Monday, November 8, and same was extended into Tuesday. The time of the directors was largely taken up with the question of organization work and the best methods of using the District Association for propaganda work.

The following list of meetings of the District Associations was tentatively arranged for and the secretary was instructed to communicate at once with the district secretaries with a view to finding out as to the suitability of suggested dates for these meetings and urge the district secretaries to at once prepare for the district meetings on the suggested date or a date that would be suitable to the district; and also fix the place of meeting. An outstanding feature and a new departure in the meetings of the directorate was the presence of the women's committee (appointed at the last convention). A good representation of this committee were present and took part in the discussions, more particularly that pertaining to organization work. At the suggestion of this committee it was arranged that a woman speaker should attend at these district meetings and the desire of the directors is that as far as practical our different branches should provide for a lady speaker for some of their meetings thruout the winter with a view to enlisting the co-operation of the farmers' wives and members of the farmers' families in promoting the Grain Growers' movement. The women members of the directorate held a special meeting and submitted the following names of women as being available for speaking at meetings of branches:—Mrs. J. S. Woods, Oakville; Mrs. Gee, Virden; Mrs. Ben. Richardson, Beaver; Mrs. J. O. Smith, Eli; Mrs. J. R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains; Mrs. W. H. English, Harding; Mrs. Hill, Woodnorth; Mrs. Jos. Bennett, Pine Creek Station; and one lady from Oakville (name to be sent in later).

LIST OF DISTRICT MEETINGS

Brandon, Tuesday, November 23; Marquette, Wednesday, November 24; Neepawa, Thursday, November 25; Portage la Prairie, Friday, November 26. R. McKenzie, speaker.
Macdonald, Tuesday, November 23. R. C. Henders, speaker.
Provencher, Wednesday, November 24. Peter Wright, speaker.
Lisgar, Thursday, November 25. J. L. Brown and Peter Wright, speakers.
Souris, Friday, November 26. J. L. Brown and W. H. English, speakers.
Swan River, Tuesday, November 23. J. S. Wood and R. J. Avison, speakers.
Dauphin, Thursday, November 25. R. J. Avison and J. S. Wood, speakers.
Springfield and Selkirk, to be arranged by the secretary.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

The annual convention is to be held at Brandon on January 5, 6 and 7, 1916. A tentative program has been arranged. The secretary was instructed to send invitations to Prof. J. B. Reynolds, principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College; Rev. Mr. Crozier, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Wood to deliver addresses during the convention. The board desire to receive suggestions from our branches relative to the convention program and any special subjects that it is desirable to discuss at the convention.

BRANDON DISTRICT ASSOCIATION TO MEET

The following letter has been sent to all the branches in the Brandon District Association by the district secretary:—
To the Local Secretaries:—
The Brandon District Grain Growers will hold an important meeting in Brandon on Tuesday, November 23, in the City Hall at 2 p.m. Each local is entitled to send delegates at the rate of one for every five paid up members for 1915. Representatives from the Central Association will be present. Questions coming up for

discussion will include the livestock exchange bill, public abattoirs, farm credits, free wheat and grading of grain.

In view of the persistence of the government in refusing to take steps to give us free wheat notwithstanding the representations made by the Central directorate, the question of what should be the next move the Grain Growers should take on this matter will receive consideration.

This will be a very important meeting and our branches in this district should be well represented.

D. G. McKENZIE,
Brandon District Secretary.
Box 983, Brandon.

ARBORG DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS TO MEET

The following letter has been sent to all the secretaries in the Arborg district and speaks for itself:—

Dear Sir:—

It is very desirous that a meeting be arranged to which delegates from all the branches of the Grain Growers' Associations in the Arborg district should meet together to discuss the best methods of carrying on the organization work in that district. I am, therefore, taking the liberty of calling a meeting of all these branches at Arborg on Friday, November 19, at 2.30 p.m. to discuss with representatives of our Associations questions affecting the members of the branches in that district.

Will you please see that your branch will be represented at that meeting with as many delegates as can conveniently meet there that day. I expect to be present with you myself.

I am,
Yours truly,
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association,
R. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

HAZELRIDGE SOCIAL EVENING

The Grain Growers' Association at Hazelridge held a very enjoyable social and concert on the evening of Thursday, November 4, opening up their season's campaign. A program of instrumental and vocal music had been carefully prepared, and R. McKenzie, of the Central Association, was present and gave an address on the general work of the Association, devoting considerable time to the subject of Rural Credits. The Hazelridge Association are to be congratulated on starting their season's work with this opening social evening.

PATRIOTIC ACRE PLEDGES

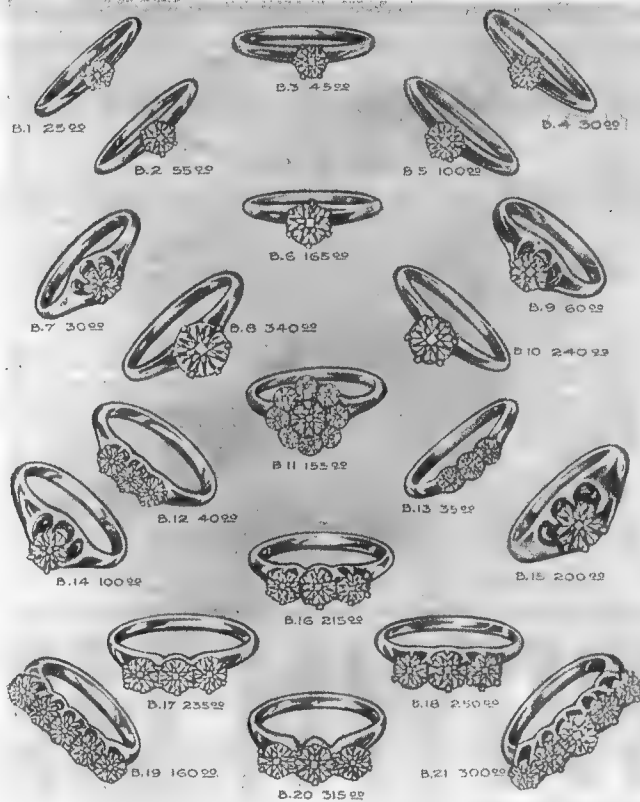
Now that harvest and threshing is so nearly over the secretaries should get their canvass completed for the Patriotic Acre, and when they have covered their district send in their report with the returns to the Central office. Each contributor may designate what fund or funds they wish their donation to be applied to. The returns will be published in The Guide from time to time as received.

SWAN VALLEY DISTRICT CONVENTION

There will be a convention of the Swan Valley District Association held in Swan River on Tuesday, November 23, at 2 p.m. R. J. Avison, director for the Dauphin district, will be in attendance from the Central Association and we expect a good turn-out to discuss plans for the winter campaign. Local secretaries are requested to see that their Associations are well represented at this meeting.

JOHN LIVESAY,
District Secretary.

God made the country, and man made the town;
What wonder, then, that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all, should most abound
And least be threaten'd in the fields and groves?—Cowper.



Make this a Diamond Christmas!

Give as your gift of the year a fine single-, two- or three-stone Dingwall Diamond Ring.

Of its beauty you can be certain, of the pleasure it will give equally sure, and of its perfection of color, cutting and freedom from flaws the fact that it bears the name "Dingwall" is sufficient guarantee. Our prices, too, are most reasonable; we buy for cash in large quantities, direct from the diamond centres of Europe, and so can give you the benefit of the extra discounts thus obtained. You can order by number from the illustration or send for our complete Diamond, Jewellery and Silverware Catalogue. A copy will be sent you at once, postpaid and free of charge.

D. R. DINGWALL

Jewellers and
Silversmiths

LIMITED

Portage Ave. and Main St.
Main St. and Logan Ave.

SAFETY PLUS FAIR DEALING

POINTERS FOR FARMERS:

FIRST—Consider an Insurance Company's financial strength.
SECOND—Loss paying record for fair dealing.
THIRD—Conditions of policy for liberality.

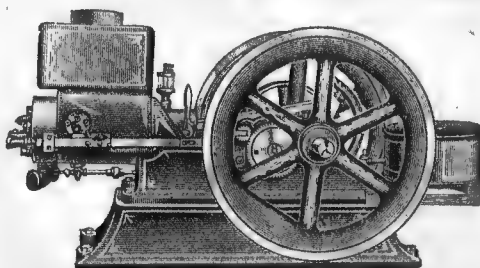
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company

FIRST—Assets \$863,554.52; Surplus to Policy-holders \$433,061.40.
SECOND—In thirty-six years has paid over \$8,500,000 to Policy-holders.
THIRD—Gives the farmer the most liberal policy conditions.

SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE TO

Carson & Williams Bros. Limited London Mutual Fire Insurance
Company, 33 Scott Street, Toronto
Union Bank Building
Winnipeg
F. D. WILLIAMS, Manager

The "Waterloo Boy" Gas Engine RUNS THE YEAR AROUND



Yes sir, the "Waterloo Boy" does not get panicky over the weather.

With just the ordinary care it is easy to start any time. It is built to stand up—that's why! The Waterloo Boy has been sold in Western Canada for several years and is to be found in every section of the three Prairie Provinces. The manufacturers' guarantee of five years accompanies every engine, covering defective material and workmanship. This guarantee along with the work it does has won for it the united approval of the farmer-owners.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR!

We handle Waterloo Boy Engines from 1½ H.P. to 12 H.P. Prices mounted on skids range from \$45.00 to \$360.00, according to H.P. Write and tell us what engine you require and we will be pleased to quote you.
We also handle Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Small Threshing Machinery, Engine Gang Plows, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.

ASK US ABOUT THE "WATERLOO BOY" ONE MAN KEROSENE TRACTOR

THE GASOLINE ENGINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD. 104 Princess Street
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farmers' Financial Directory

S. H. HENDERSON,
PresidentED. DEWART,
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR,
Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities	\$710,596.60
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1914	27,175
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$42,299,525.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

CROWN LIFE

Praise Enough

to fill the ambition of a private citizen: "He provided well for his family—he carried adequate life insurance."

The Crown Life has over \$120 of Assets for every \$100 of liabilities. Insurance in the Crown Life is a sound investment.

Let us send you some new Insurance facts.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO
G. T. SOMERS, President.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

No Fear of Losing Your Money When Travelling

If You Carry it in the Form of Travellers' Cheques

issued by the Union Bank of Canada. No one can cash them without your signature. Issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200, with value in foreign currencies plainly stated on the face. Accepted at full value at hotels, ticket offices and business places generally throughout the world.

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

Airdrie, Alderson, Alx, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Bruderheim, Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Cereal, Chinook, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Empress, Foremost, Fort Saskatchewan, Grand Prairie, Grassy Lake, Hanna, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Jenner, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Spirit River, Standard, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright, Winnifred.



Head Office, Winnipeg
Total Assets Over \$80,000,000
Deposits Over \$60,000,000

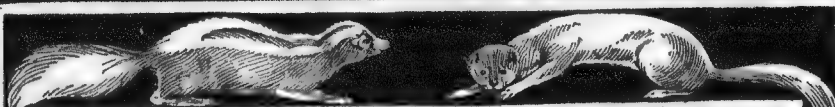
THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL 1854
CHARTERBRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
JAMES MASON, General Manager

A deposit of One Dollar opens a savings account with the Home Bank. The account may be added to by deposits of further large or small amounts and Full Compound Interest will be paid at highest Bank rate.

Winnipeg Office: **426 MAIN STREET**

W. A. Macchaffie
Manager



Take No Chances With Your Furs Why send your furs here and there, in search of higher prices, and trust yourself to the mercy of people who make glittering promises to you, when you can send them to us? We have added to the earnings of thousands of raw fur trappers and shippers by giving them top prices and high grading. Thousands come to us every year with their furs. **Big Money This Year!** Don't tempt fate this year, when the chances for big money are better than ever, because of the war in Europe, which has cut off the foreign supply. Your furs are made into garments which bring big profits. You'll get the benefit of this if you ship to us. Settle your problems once and for all by finding out the best market in the country for your furs every year. We are the largest handlers of silver fox. Let us advise you how to get the best price for your skins. Write for our free Market Reports and Price Lists.

THE AMERICAN EXPORTING AND FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. G2, 425-427 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La. (17)

FARMERS AND THE BANKS

The estimation in which the business of farmers generally is held by the banks may be judged from the following extract taken from "The Manual of Canadian Banking," by H. M. P. Eckardt, a standard work on the subject:

"The kind of business the manager will be called on to transact will depend on the kind of district in which his branch is located. The majority of the country branches are located in the prosperous agricultural districts. In them there are considerable dealings with farmers. There is much variety in the business of the various agricultural branches. A branch in an Ontario town, for example, will contrast sharply with a branch in a Manitoba or Alberta town. In the East, the bulk of the farmers' business consists of deposits; in the West it consists of loans. Wherever it is the farmers' business is highly prized. Taking the farmers as a whole, it can be said that they do not use the bank's capital—they furnish deposits to equal or more than equal their borrowings. The dealings of the bank with them, therefore, consist in its turning over their money at a profit. Moreover, loans to farmers, when properly made, comprise one of the safest of the banks' investments, and cause probably less anxiety and trouble than any other class of loan.

Manufacturers Big Borrowers

"Of the other classes of dealings there are many where the opposite of this is the case. It cannot be said that manufacturers do not use the bank's capital; they do, and most extensively. The amount of loans to manufacturers far overbalances the deposits received from them. And quite frequently the loans are difficult to handle and occasion much trouble and anxiety.

"Those who have been most successful in dealing with farmers exercise care not to let their loans exceed the surplus liquid assets of the borrowers. They avoid making advances that will be regarded by the borrower as something that can run on indefinitely—like a mortgage. They require a clearing up of liabilities every year.

"The notes offered by farmers are usually endorsed, one good farmer backing another, or else notes secured by produce shortly to be sold. In the East the loans are not usually large enough to be especially referred to head office, but in the West they are on a larger scale. Loans of the big farmers there not infrequently amount to one or two thousand dollars or more before their liabilities are cleared off thru sale of produce or livestock.

Produce and Livestock Buyers

"Then there are the accounts of the produce and livestock buyers. They require advances of the bank's money to enable them to pay cash for what they buy. The advances are usually for short dates, and are secured by endorsed notes, or by pledge of the commodities bought. These men, especially the livestock buyers, are expert traders, and pretty keen on getting horses, cattle, etc., from the farmers as cheaply as possible. As a rule, they are careful of their reputation at the bank and do not try to get ahead of it. For all that, the loans have to be carefully watched."

MR. MICAWBER ON THRIFT

There is a valuable lesson for farmers, as well as other people, in the dictum on the subject of thrift which Dickens puts into the mouth of that most famous of all unthrifty characters, Wilkins Micawber. Micawber, in the midst of one of those trying seasons of "financial difficulties" which so often marked his career, declared to his young friend Copperfield that he had nothing to give but advice. His first warning was against procrastination. The narrative proceeds: "My other piece of advice, Copperfield," said Mr. Micawber, "you know. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen pounds nineteen and six; result, happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds, ought and six; result, misery. The bloom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and, in short, you are forever floored. As I am."

A PARABLE INTERPRETED

John D. Rockefeller told his pastor at Cleveland that he was the original of the Prodigal Son. The rest of the world, it seems, is the Fatted Calf.—The Christian Socialist.

International Loan Company Ltd.

We buy first mortgages covering improved farm lands or revenue bearing city property and agreements of sale at a discount.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$412,400.00

Write Head Office
707-708 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

FOURTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People.

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special

Farmers' Policy

There is none better.

See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. A. FRAZER
PresidentG. ROWAN
Vice-PresidentH. E. HEMMONS
Treasurer

THE MINIOTA FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Head Office: BEULAH, Man.

M. G. DOYLE, Secretary-Manager

Licensed to transact business in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Full Government Deposit with Saskatchewan Government.

Financially the strongest Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. in Western Canada, with over \$15,000,000.00 of insurance in force and assessing the lowest rates to policy holders of any company doing business in the West.

AGENTS WANTED

in districts unrepresented. Must be able to deliver the goods. Write for further information.

MONEY TO LOAN!

in moderate amounts on improved occupied farm property

PROMPT CURRENT
ATTENTION RATES

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
REGINA, Sask. 101 WINNIPEG, Man.

Every Railway Station

Has an Express Office. In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

Dominion Express Money Orders

To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe

You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letters should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES

Grain Growers Prosper

Continued from Page 9

Flour	\$ 54,309.53
Woven Wire	52,290.88
Lumber	121,485.03
Posts	15,165.34
Builders' Supplies	13,714.68
Coal	60,067.49
Oil	477.85
Apples	39,227.40
Barbed Wire	49,038.36
Twine	648,905.47
Miscellaneous Produce and Supplies	7,711.45

\$1,062,393.48

Under the item of builders' supplies was included:—Cement, plaster, sash and doors, builders' hardware, paper and such articles.

And under the item of miscellaneous produce and supplies is included:—Galvanized sheet metal goods, such as roofing, shingles and siding, ventilators, well curbing, culverts, shipping drums for oil, etc.

Of these articles the largest item is binder twine, the total amount handled for the past season amounting to 6,750,000 pounds as against 2,395,000 pounds for the year previous. It is not too much to claim as a result of the prices quoted and the sales made in this article, by ourselves and the other associations mentioned, a marked influence was exerted upon the cost of twine all over the prairie provinces.

The total profits of this department, exclusive of machinery, after paying all expenses of management and operation, amount to \$21,921.09.

Loss on Machinery

Coming now to the machinery part of it, the total volume of sales under this head is \$86,734.93. This is not as much as was expected it would be when your directors entered upon it. Considering everything, however, the volume can be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The expenses, however, in connection with this department have been very much heavier than we anticipated, with the result that while the gross revenue from this department has been \$8,898.11, the expenses in connection with it have been \$24,521.31, leaving a loss for the period of \$15,623.20. It will be noted that the gross percentage of profit is very slightly in excess of 10 per cent. The overhead expenses here have been heavier than we expected. It can almost safely be said that we could have handled three times the volume, with comparatively very little additional expense, which would of course have made the total showing very much different from what it is. As a result of the experience gained, economies can probably be introduced that will considerably cut down the amount of expense. At the same time the margin of profit in selling may have to be increased.

The B.C. Agency

Reference has been made in our last two annual reports to the business of the Grain Growers' B.C. Agency. You will recall that we made an investment of about \$20,000 in this business with a view of developing a connection on the Pacific Coast, so that if business later developed in that direction we would be in on the ground floor, prepared to handle our share of it. No part of Canada has suffered more in the general business depression of the last two years than the Pacific Coast. The result has been that the Grain Growers' B.C. Agency has gone behind a little over ten thousand dollars for the past year.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Since the company was instrumental in establishing the Public Press printing plant and also The Grain Growers' Guide, and also since we have considerable investment there it should be of interest to the shareholders to have some information concerning them.

The business of this institution falls under two heads:—(1) That of the job printing business; (2) That of the publication side, or more correctly speaking, The Grain Growers' Guide.

In combining the results of the two departments, the business operations for the year ending 31st May last showed a loss, after allowing for full depreciation upon the large plant, of between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

Export Business

At our annual meeting a year ago, your directors reported that the business of



Prepare for Winter Teaming

G.G.G. Sloops are not the cheap low grade kind. They are built to carry heavy loads and to stand wear and tear. All material used is select stock and properly put together.

Prices f.o.b.
Winnipeg:

2x4 1/2x7 1/2x6 ft. 6 in.
(With Steel Shoes)

\$25.00

2 1/2x4 1/2x7 1/2x6 ft. 6 in.
(With Steel Shoes)

\$26.00

2 1/2x4 1/2x7 1/2x6 ft. 6 in.
(With Cast Shoes)

\$27.00



An iron bearing on the top of the runner and coming in contact with another iron on the bottom of the bunk ensures against wear and makes the runners very flexible. Runners and pole are made from selected oak and trunks and bolsters from best grade oak and maple. These sleighs weigh 600 lbs. and ship as second class freight.

Write us about Engines,
Grinders, Wood Saws,
Fanning Mills, Coal,
Flour, Lumber, etc.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK.
CALGARY, ALTA.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia

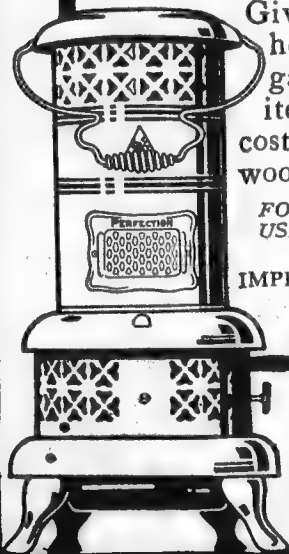
"JOHN BRING IN THE
PERFECTION, PLEASE"

For chilly Fall nights and mornings the Perfection Oil Heater gives just the heat that is needed.

The Perfection is a real comfort and a real economy. Warms the room quickly. Gives 10 hours of heat on a single gallon of Royalite Oil. Saves its cost in the saving of wood and coal

FOR BEST RESULTS
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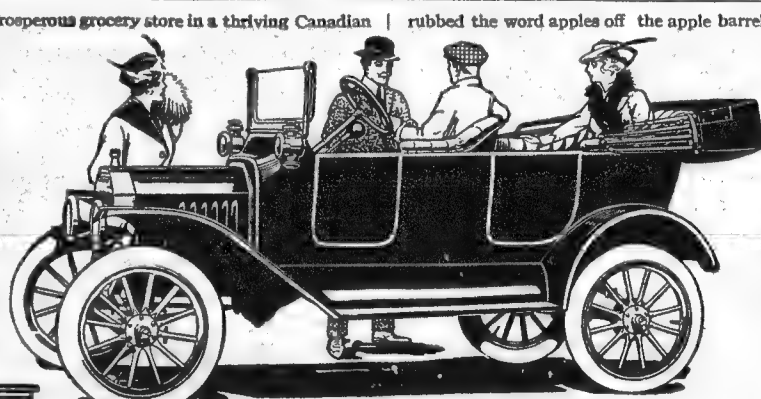
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sending the best correct or nearest correct sets of answers can share in the distribution of

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THIS CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF EXPENSE

If your answers gain 120 points you will win First Prize

A FEW HINTS.—The goods mentioned under each of the fourteen numbers, are staple lines such as are to be found in every grocery store and in regular use in every home. No trade-mark names or products of any particular firm or manufacturer are given, just the regular name of each product or article. A good plan is to write down the names of all the things usually found in a grocery store and use the list as your guide. Be careful, because Mr. Brown was clever, and sometimes he made two or three words, and even more out of a name. The judges will award the prizes in this contest, according to the points gained by each entry, and we will fully advise you of the method, when your answer is received. For instance, 60 points can be gained by sending a correct answer to each of the twelve names you can guess, there are ten points given for general neatness, ten for style, spelling, punctuation, etc., and when you qualify, 40 points additional can be gained. Take lots of time to puzzle out your answer, be neat and careful, and you can win a good prize.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONTEST.—Every loyal Canadian will approve of the object of this great contest. Frankly, it is to advertise and introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's greatest magazine, to hundreds of new homes, which should know that a magazine of such excellence and real worth is being published right here in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. You can help us to do this, when you enter the contest, but you do not have to be a subscriber nor are you asked or expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny in order to compete and win the touring car or one of the other magnificent prizes.

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If, therefore, when your answers are received, we find them to have gained sufficient points to merit standing for the judging and awarding of prizes, we will write and tell you so, and send without cost, a sample copy of the latest issue of this greatest of Canada's magazines. Then, in order to qualify your entry, we will ask you to do us the small favor of introducing it to three or four friends and neighbors. We will even send you sample copies to leave with each of your friends, if you will tell us they would like to have them. State your willingness to accord this favor when you submit your answers. The company agrees to pay you in cash, or reward you with a handsome gift for your trouble, entirely in addition to any prize your answers may win in the contest.

Follow These Simple Rules Governing Entry to the Contest

1. Write your answers on one side of the paper only, and put your name (stating Mr., Mrs. or Miss) and address on the upper right hand corner. Anything other than the answers and your name and address, must be on a separate sheet.
2. All letters must be fully prepaid in postage. Do not forget to add tax stamp.
3. Members and employees of Continents, and of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, also their relations and friends are not allowed to compete.
4. Boys or girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete.
5. Contestants will be permitted to submit as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set can be awarded a prize.
6. Different members of a family may compete, but only one prize will be awarded to any one family or household.
7. Judging will be done by three Toronto gentlemen, having no connection whatever with this firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained on each entry; 120 points, which is the maximum, will take first prize. Points will be awarded for each correct answer, also neatness, handwriting, punctuation, and fulfilling the conditions of the contest. Prizes will be awarded 31st day of March, 1916.
8. Each competitor will be required to show the copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, which will be sent without charge, to three or four friends or neighbors who will want to subscribe. For this service the company agrees to reward you with a cash payment or a handsome gift. Such rewards to be entirely in addition to any prize your answers may win.
9. This contest is absolutely free of expense. Contestants are not required to be subscribers or readers of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, nor are they asked to subscribe or buy anything. In awarding the prizes, the judges will have no knowledge of whether the entry comes from a subscriber or not.

Address your replies to the CONTEST EDITOR, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD

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TORONTO

The Grain Growers' Export Company had been reorganized and started again under new management. The result of the year's operations in this company have been very satisfactory. Up to the close of navigation a year ago, the Export Company confined its activities to exporting Canadian grain. Owing to the reduced yield and the fact that almost all the crop had been shipped out before the close of navigation, it was a certainty that very little business would be done in our Canadian grain until another crop was marketed. Under these circumstances, the managing director of the Export Company suggested going to New York and opening an office temporarily there, and carry on some business in the export of American grain, and since we had secured a satisfactory line of credit from a New York Bank, the directors of the Export Company—the majority of whom are directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company—concurred in his view, and shortly after the New Year commenced operations.

The total volume of business handled by the Export Company to the 31st August last was slightly in excess of forty-five million bushels. Of this between thirty-eight and thirty-nine million bushels was United States grain. This large volume of business was made possible thru the very favorable line of bank credit the company secured.

Well Managed Business

The result of the year's operations showed a profit, after making careful provision for any contingencies that might possibly arise, of \$531,000.00, and your directors think it is a matter for congratulation that the portion of this belonging to The Grain Growers' Grain Company was considerably in excess of the loss the company sustained three years ago. It has been a matter of some pride to the directors, and I think will be to our shareholders also, that by far the greater part of this profit was made from exporting United States grain with a line of credit secured from a New York Bank.

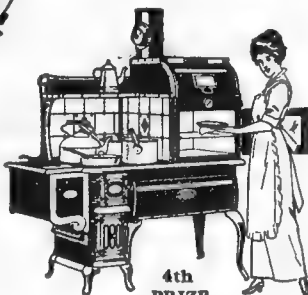
Owing to the exceptional risk brought about by conditions arising out of the war, it was necessary to work on much wider margins than usually govern, and the result in this field in a trying year is a splendid testimony to the ability of the managing director.

As the season advanced, it was thought desirable to make our office in New York more of a permanent character. The managing director of the Export Company spends practically all his time now in New York, as our Canadian business can be more effectively handled from there than in Winnipeg, since it places him in much closer touch with ocean freights, shipping and foreign exchange conditions than he would be if located in Winnipeg. We expect the results of the present year's operations will also be satisfactory.

Quarter Million Net Profits

Dealing with the profit and loss side of the statement first, we find that after deducting all expenses and charges, the profits for the year are \$226,963.08, by far the best showing made by the Company in any year of its history.

It might be worth while just here to point out that leaving out of consideration the profit from the Grain Growers' Export Company, the profit of The Grain Growers' Grain Company for the past year was \$144,463.08, or about \$7,000.00 under that of last year. When we take into account that the volume of grain handled in the past season, owing to the smaller crop of last year, was only 18,800,000 bushels, as against 29,900,000 in the year before, you can readily see that the earning ability of the company improved considerably over the previous year. By better management we were able in the past year to reduce expenses over all from \$716,000.00 to \$650,000.00, or a saving of about \$66,000.00. This was possible, partially through the decreased volume of business, but only partially on this account. While this reduction has been made, it has not been done at the expense of efficiency, for the efficiency of the office has never been as high in its history as during the past year, the directors feel it is a matter of satisfaction that this reduction in running expenditure could be secured and at the same time the efficiency of the office increased. In this respect it is but right to state that a great deal of the credit for this is due to the superintendents of our different departments, and particularly



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to Mr. Murray who supervises their work.

Assets have Increased

Turning to the statement of assets and liabilities, we find that the total assets of the company have increased from \$1,531,782.00 last year to \$1,619,342.00 in the present year, or an increase of about \$88,000.00.

There has also been a satisfactory increase in the capital stock of the company considering the year we have passed thru. The total subscribed capital now stands at \$1,199,400.00. The increase in the paid-up capital has been \$96,015.00, somewhat less than the increase in the previous year, but I think satisfactory considering the conditions we have passed thru and the poor crop in the West last year. The paid-up capital of the company now stands at \$876,422.00. Our reserves a year ago stood at \$200,000.00 and \$15,000.00 in a special reserve.

Out of the profits of \$226,000.00 for the present year, the directors have set aside \$80,000.00 for dividend account, and have increased the general reserve to \$340,000.00, leaving a balance to carry forward to next year at the credit of profit and loss of \$7,156.73.

Livestock Commission Branch

During the past year the company has received several requests to open up a livestock commission branch in its business for the handling of livestock on commission. During the summer a committee of the directors was appointed to investigate this matter thoroughly, and after consultation with a committee of the Livestock Men's Association, they brought in a recommendation to the board of directors that the company should open up a department of this work at the earliest possible date. It may, therefore, be of interest to you to know that in accordance with present plans this department will be opened up next February or March with a view to getting thoroughly organized to handle this line of business next season. There is some reason for thinking that the conditions under which our livestock is sold today is, if anything, rather worse than the conditions under which our grain was sold ten years ago. The development of the livestock industry in Western Canada is very essential to the success of agriculture. At the same time, it is well to recognise that the company, if it enters this department of business, will probably find many obstacles and difficulties that will be even greater than those they encountered in building up the grain end of our business. Such a branch will probably not prove profitable for the first year or so.

Location of Shareholders

A little less than a year ago the executive opened what might be called a statistical and publicity branch in the office, the work of which would consist in gathering information from the records of the company as to the sources from which its business comes, and also keeping matters of interest to the shareholders before them by way of a bulletin service or otherwise.

It will be of interest to you to know that the total number of shareholders in the company at the 31st August last was 16,773. Of these 8,034 were in the Province of Manitoba, 6,764 in the Province of Saskatchewan, 582 in the Province of Alberta and 663 in British Columbia. Those remaining might be classed under the heading of miscellaneous location.

Patronage Dividends

I would strongly favor the plan, if such could be worked out, whereby the return on the investment to shareholders who did not support the company would be reduced say to half the return of those who did support the company. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that many shareholders of the company have, I think, more than others been exposed to inducements to send their business elsewhere.

A Great Possibility

The future of the company is bound up very largely with the future of the other farmers' organizations in Western Canada. I think the conviction is steadily growing in the minds of those who might be termed the leaders of the various organizations, that some step must be taken to draw them more closely together in such a way and by such means as will tend steadily with the passing of time to weave into the very fibre of the organizations the elements that will lead

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The Old Reliable Piano House



Style 5

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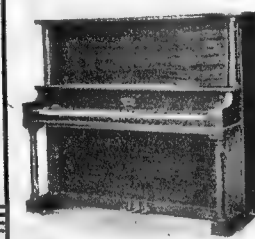
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Name

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Style 10



Style 5

to increased stability as their various enterprises and activities expand and develop. The question as to the best means by which this can be brought about is, unquestionably the most important, as it is in many respects the most difficult one that has ever come before our consideration. While the working of it out calls for a display of the biggest kind of statesmanship, it is not, if approached in the proper spirit, an impossible thing by any means. What a splendid thing it would be to have all our farmers' organizations drawn together in such a way that they would be a strength and support to each other, rather than, as they are at present, with their possibilities of developing strifes and rivalries and jealousies. I am convinced of this fact, that if an expression of opinion could be secured from the individual members of the organizations, no matter where they are, such an expression would be overwhelmingly in favor of such plan. The directors of the company have no specific plan to place before you in this connection, but I think it would not be inopportune to secure an expression of opinion from the shareholders present as to whether or not they would favor action in this direction.

MEET BUSINESS MEN

Farmers' Representatives Discuss Possibility of Co-operation with Business Interests of Western Canada

One of the most remarkable meetings ever held in Canada took place in Winnipeg last Wednesday afternoon, when, at the request of the business men of Winnipeg, a conference was held between representatives of all the business interests of Western Canada and the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The business men were about sixty in number, representing the railways, Bankers' Association, Manufacturers' Association, meat packers, Mortgage Association, implement companies, Grain Exchange, fire insurance, life insurance, retail lumbermen, retail merchants, board of trade, land companies and the press. The business men invited the farmers to meet with them in order to see if a joint council of farmers and business men could not be organized to discuss the common problems of Western Canada and bring about an improvement of conditions. The meeting was held in the Board Room of the Industrial Bureau with Mr. Helliwell, president of the Credit Men's Association, in the chair. All the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were present to the number of twenty-one.

A memorandum had been prepared by the Credit Men's Association and sent out to all the delegates present, business men as well as farmers, upon which the discussion was to take place. Vere C. Brown, western superintendent of the Bank of Commerce, opened the meeting on behalf of the business men and pointed out that the business men were all interested in the prosperity of the farmers and were anxious to assist the farmers in any way that they could in the problems of production and marketing. There were a great many hard working farmers in the West who were not making a success because they needed some guidance in farming operations. He felt that the county agent system which had proven such a success in the United States would also be a success in Canada, and also the teaching of agriculture in the rural schools and the development of school gardens. He thought that it would not be advisable to discuss controversial questions, such, for instance, as the tariff and some other matters upon which there might not be a chance of agreement. However, he knew that all the business interests would be glad to co-operate with the farmers in the problems of production and certain other questions which might not be too controversial. Other speakers representing the Grain Exchange, the railways, board of trade and other organizations expressed themselves as heartily in sympathy with Mr. Brown's views.

Farmers' Views Different

The chairman then asked that the representatives of the farmers express their views and James Speakman, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, made it very clear that there was no advantage in the farmers and business men getting together unless they were going to discuss the real problems which the farmers have to face. To his mind Mr. Brown had eliminated the very questions of chief importance to the farmers. While it was true there were

very many inefficient farmers in the West, yet it did not seem likely that they could be taught to farm better by men who had had no experience in farming. He thought that the best people to teach poor farmers how to farm were those who had made a success of farming. The tariff was the very biggest problem in Western Canada and other economic questions were also pressing. He intimated that the farmers this year had certainly produced all that could be asked for and now their problem was to market the crop. If the business men were anxious to co-operate with the farmers they could do no better than to help them get better markets and free wheat. The farmer delegates applauded this last statement and Mr. Speakman remarked that he didn't hear very much applause from the business men, which created a great deal of laughter. Mr. Speakman said that he thought the farmers would be glad to co-operate with the business men provided that they were willing to discuss all the questions of importance, and he did not think there should be any restrictions whatever placed upon the discussion of these questions. Other speakers on behalf of the farmers were J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; J. J. Morrison, H. B. Cowan and G. W. Gurney, representing the Ontario farmers. All the farmers' speakers made it very clear

that producing bigger crops was not their chief problem, but rather the purchase of their supplies, the marketing of their products and financing farming operations. On all these points the farmers were carrying very heavy burdens and if the organized business interests were really anxious to co-operate with the farmers to bring about better conditions, these were the problems upon which their assistance was invited.

Business Men Alter Views

It was quite evident that the business men were not only surprised, but considerably amazed at the attitude of the farmers. They had not expected the farmers to present their case quite so clearly nor so vigorously. However, they were not disposed to consider the matter hopeless even on the basis on which the farmers placed it. Mr. Brown again spoke for the business interests and said that he was prepared to apologize for the way in which he had placed the question and so far as he was concerned, and he thought that all the other interests were probably equally willing that they should discuss any question whatever with the farmers fully, freely and frankly and that nothing would be barred save, as Mr. Speakman had said, "party politics and theology." Other business men immediately followed Mr. Brown's lead and the air was cleared very considerably. Mr. Brown himself stated that he thought the tariff could be reduced and should be reduced and there is no reason why the matter shouldn't be discussed provided that they didn't fight about it. He was willing to admit, too, that the banks and other interests could be more efficient than they were and if the farmers were willing to admit the same he thought they could get together, and in this the farmers' representatives agreed with him.

A resolution was passed in favor of co-operation between the farmers and the business interests, and a committee of five farmers and five business men was appointed to bring in a proposal for a joint council to be submitted to another meeting held Friday evening.

Organization Formed

On Friday evening the farmers and business men again gathered together in the Industrial Bureau to receive the report of the committee. The report brought in was discussed and debated very thoroughly for about three hours and was amended slightly as a result, when it was finally adopted unanimously in the following form, on the motion of J. B. Musselman, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and W. D. Galvin, President of the Retail Lumbermen's Association:

"This committee beg to report that in their opinion the time is ripe for a tentative basis for friendly consultation and co-operation on questions of joint interest to agriculture and commerce.

"For carrying out this purpose we suggest the following outlines:

"A joint committee to carry on this consultation shall consist of forty members—twenty from the commercial interests and twenty from the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

"All questions in which agriculture and commerce are jointly involved shall be included in the scope of the deliberations of this joint committee.

"The work of this joint committee shall be to gather and diffuse information, to discuss and eventually formulate resolutions recommending certain lines of action to the separate organizations represented, or endorsing action recommended to the joint committee by these organizations, in all cases pronouncement by this joint committee shall be made only if supported by all the members present, and a quorum of the joint committee shall require the presence of at least five from the commercial interests and five from the agricultural interests."

Future Meetings

It was decided to call the new body the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture. A committee of five from each of the two interests represented was appointed to prepare working plans and future meetings. The farmers' representatives on this committee are: Jas. Speakman, J. A. Maharg, J. B. Musselman, R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie. It is expected that the business men and the farmers will get together occasionally in the future and work out face to face some of the vexed questions which have been the cause of considerable strife in the past.

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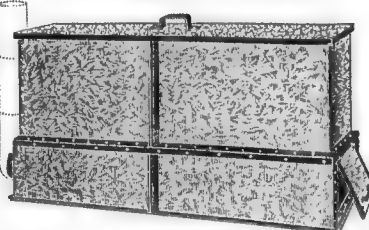
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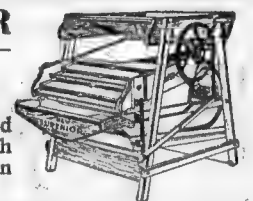
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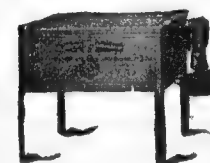
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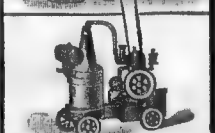
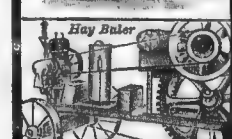
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Home Decoration
For "Guide" Readers

Elsewhere in this issue is an article on home decoration specially written for the "Guide." We offer you the services of our staff of decorative artists absolutely free, and will furnish complete color scheme for each room on any of the house plans prepared for this paper, also send free hand-colored Alabastine designs, with full directions, quantities required, etc.

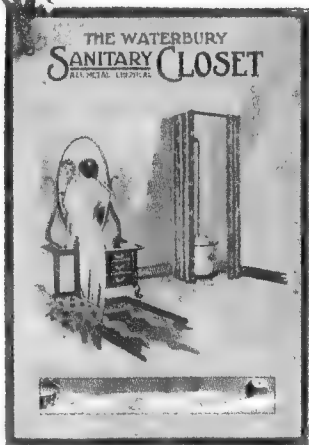
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Making the Home Charming

The folk who build themselves a little home, such as The Guide House No. 2, have usually to count the cost carefully and to execute the finishing and furnishing of it bit by bit. Yet however small and inexpensive the house, it is well at the outset to have a complete plan in mind and to work step by step towards that end.

The most momentous matter to be decided in the furnishing of any home is the color scheme, which will be influenced by two factors, the owner's preference and the quantity and direction of the light. The housewife will do well to choose a color which is not only becoming to her, but which will make a becoming background for the frocks she loves to wear. In order to establish a working basis, we will suppose that the house faces south. The living room, which is the central feature of the plan, will then have a north exposure chiefly, and a north light is the coldest possible light. This room will therefore need a warm sunny color to give it cheer. A clear gold shade, not yellow, in one of the many plain inexpensive finishes available, will make a good beginning for a beautiful room, with the woodwork stained a soft, very dark brown.

Sizing for the Flat Wall Finishes

In all probability the owner of this little home will have to be her own decorator, and if she merely follows the instructions sent out in the literature distributed by the firms making the wall finish she may come to grief. It seems that many of them hesitate to warn the decorator to size the walls before applying the finish, probably because they fear the amateur will be staggered by the undertaking. But it is really the only safe course, as nearly all plaster seems to be afflicted with rough spots and cracks, which will make the color clot and streak if applied directly to the plaster. Any cheap varnish thinned out a little, but not too much, with turpentine, makes a good size, and except for the ceiling it is not such an undertaking to apply it as it sounds, as it can be done with a whitewash brush. As it is extremely difficult to get the varnish out of the brush, it is well to have one especially for this purpose.

Applying the Colors

If a kalsomine or alabastine is used a fairly heavy coat should be applied first and a lighter or thinner coat used for the second application. This work should be done lightly and swiftly, never permitting an edge of the work to dry. It is the second coat that is most difficult, as there is danger of the first coat lifting up under the brush if it is applied with a heavy hand. The amateur is almost certain to meet with this difficulty in occasional spots, and when this happens the only course is to go on and leave it and never look back. When it is dry do not try to repair any trifling faults. While they are probably very obvious to the decorator they will be noticed very little, if at all, by the casual observer.

The flat paints, which are more ex-

pensive, are not nearly so difficult to apply, but they also need to be applied over size on the ordinary plastered wall.

By remembering these precautions the housewife can make the walls of her home very beautiful indeed, and after she has lived for a year with a soft toned plain wall she will never again resort to a strong and emphatic pattern.

Brown and Gold Room

But to return to our brown and gold room. The ceiling of this room should be a pale cream, and the floor stained a warm brown and waxed. On the floor we would have a rug in a rich soft brown, with a small pattern or border

in copper blue and rose shades. At the window we would have inner curtains of plain cream with over-curtains of madras in dull gold brown with a pattern in copper green and blue. A pretty way to curtain the bow window is to run a valance all the way across the top with a single over-curtain for each window. For furniture a fumed oak dining table and chairs is recommended, combined with dull finished brown willow chairs with cushions in the same coppery greens and blues. As a window with a north light does not lend itself to growing very fine flowering plants, it is suggested that an old fashioned hanging basket be hung in

Announcement

In making these suggestions for the decoration it is not expected that they will meet the requirements of every family which decides to build this house, as a whole plan of decoration may be altered by a different exposure to the light or by the necessity of fitting it into the furniture which the builder of the home already possesses.

This outline for decorating and furnishing is, therefore, offered merely as a suggestion, to show the possibilities for beauty in this little home and not as a hard and fast rule to be followed inflexibly regardless of circumstances and incunation.

If the builders of Guide houses will send their problems in house decoration to Miss Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for a reply she will be glad to answer questions and make suggestions.

this window and filled with that very graceful and easily grown plant, asparagus sprengeri. A stand before the door at the south end might hold a very fine geranium or begonia, but beware of filling up the living room with poor, scraggy-looking plants.

The pictures should be prints of famous paintings in brown, green and rose shades, and should be very simply framed. A tall brass reading lamp and some dull green jars for flowers and autumn leaves will be found to be ornament enough for such a simple room.

The north bedroom, having the same exposure as the living room, should also be finished in dull gold, but in the bedrooms an ivory enamel finish is preferable for the woodwork to the dark stain. The same cream scrim curtains should be used thruout the house, making a great economy in the purchasing of the material. In this bedroom it would be better to omit over-curtains altogether, in order to leave the room as light as possible. A rag carpet in a plain soft green tone would be pretty, and for the furniture a few simple pieces finished over by the housewife herself, if need be, in cream enamel.

The south bedroom would be attractive with grey green walls, cream woodwork and furniture and a green and gold rug with over-curtains at the window in which grey-green foliage and rose flowers riot over an ivory ground. A cushion of this same gay cretonne tied onto the seat of a common chair will add a pretty touch to the room.

The hall and washroom should have the same gold walls and dark woodwork as the living room, while the kitchen may be finished in cream and green or brown and gold as the housewife prefers.

House Plan No. 2 is the first of a series of eight house plans which will appear in The Grain Growers' Guide this winter. An exterior view and floor plans of it were published in last week's issue of The Guide. Working drawings and a bill of materials will be supplied for the very small price of \$1.50, upon application to the Farm Buildings Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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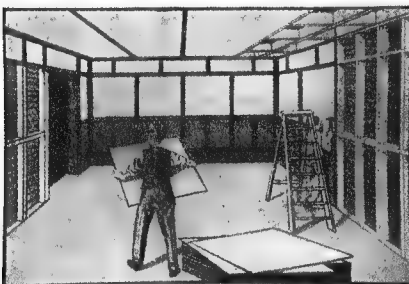
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"The Accused Shall Enjoy—"

Continued from Page 7

back of the yards. "They'll 'roll' a man for two dollars. Hang around the saloons, you know, to 'frisk' small change off drunks. It's a good time to make an example of one of them. We'll show them that they can't fool with the Federal law and count on some ward politician to get them off with a small fine. Better advise him to plead guilty, old man. Maybe two years would be all right. I think the judge would take our recommendation. We won't discuss anything less."

Mulraney's brother called at my office in the afternoon. He was an honest-faced young fellow who worked hard for his living. He didn't heap any praise upon brother Jack, altho he was quite sure that he had not intended to commit a crime.

"Jack's never been very steady," he admitted. "But he never got mixed up in anything bad. I wish you'd do what you can for him. I haven't got any money, but I'll do anything you say to help. No, I don't think I'd better try to get any one to testify to his reputation. He hasn't worked very regular. Father Michael, the priest, you know, he's rather down on Jack. It wouldn't help much. Mother's pretty sick. We haven't told her. She don't see Jack sometimes for a month or so. She don't think anything about not hearing from him."

Altogether, my client did not grow as an object of sympathy. Yet, somehow—perhaps it was my youth—the demand of the law seemed monstrous. Two years in the Federal penitentiary for five dollars!

"This isn't a crime," I insisted angrily to the Assistant District Attorney. "It's just a case of sheer stupidity—the fool attempt of a very ignorant man to get a little easy money. I don't know what that postal clerk meant by not warning him. It looks like a mean attempt on his part to trap a man into crime. But Mulraney says that Cleary hasn't anything against him and has always been friendly. It's at least half the fault of the Government, anyhow. Why doesn't the Post Office Department print in red ink on its money orders, 'Cashing this order by a person not entitled thereto is a crime'?"

"Do you think that Mulraney would have understood that?" inquired Walker, with a grin.

"Perhaps not," I admitted. "But at least the Government should try to warn ignorant people. The order itself looks like money. I can see how Mulraney was led astray."

"Oh, I suppose there should be some warning," said the prosecutor. "We get quite a number of these cases. A good deal of it is ignorance. When we think the man is really innocent, we go light on him. But the postal inspector says Mulraney's a bad egg, and my chief's business is to convict if the inspector says a man is crooked."

I told my client the discouraging results of my investigations. It was late in the afternoon before the day fixed for his trial. He had been brought over to the marshal's office from the county jail where he was confined at night.

"It looks like, Take two years or fight, Mulraney," was my summing up. "There isn't but just one point on which to fight—if the Court will let me argue on that."

"It's a jury case, ain't it?" he asked.

"I hear there's always a chance with a jury."

"You've been talking with men who are going to be tried in the State courts," I explained. "The judge hasn't much to say there. The jury can do as it pleases. I could make a strong plea to a jury if this were a State case. But it isn't. In the Federal courts the judge really tries the case. The jury has the final say, but the judge tells them what he thinks they ought to do. You see, he instructs them orally—just talks to them. The jurymen have more respect for the judge than in the State courts because of the very fact that the judge has more power. The judge will be against us in this, and that will probably carry the jury. It's a slim chance, but I'll make the fight if you say so."

There was a long silence. Mulraney looked down into the busy streets eight stories below, where the work-released crowds were swarming toward the street cars. Some hurried along at a cheerful pace, but the greater part of the little figures moved sluggishly in the sullen heat that still oppressed the city. Yet they were free and going home.

To be concluded next week

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ity satin and warmly interlined.

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Demand Free Wheat

Farmers of West are unanimous in demand for freedom to market their
grain—also ask for lower freight and improvement
in grading system

At a largely attended meeting of the
Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in
Winnipeg last Tuesday and Wednesday,
the delegates spoke unanimously and with
no uncertain sound in their demand for
free wheat. The resolution passed on the
subject was as follows:—

"Whereas, the United States have
offered Canada free trade in wheat and
wheat products if Canada removes duties
on similar articles entering Canada. We,
the Canadian Council of Agriculture,
composed of representatives of the United
Farmers of Ontario, Saskatchewan Grain
Growers' Association, Manitoba Grain
Growers' Association and United Farmers
of Alberta, reiterate our demand that the
government immediately take the neces-
sary steps to secure free access to the
American market, and we express regret
that thru delay in granting this request
the Western farmers during this season
have already lost millions of dollars."

It happened that at the time of the
meeting Hon. Robert Rogers was in
Winnipeg and it was decided to lay before
him the views of the Western farmers.
Upon this request being communicated to
Mr. Rogers he came to the Canadian
Council meeting, held in the offices of
the Manitoba Grain Growers' Associa-
tion, and he spent an hour discussing the
free wheat question with the members of
the council. Mr. Rogers expressed his
sympathy with the views of the council
on the matter of free wheat. He did not
consider that the financial benefit to be
derived from free wheat would be equal
to the expectations of the Western farm-
ers. He did, however, express great
sympathy with the farmers' protest that
they should have perfect freedom to
market their wheat wherever they desired
and he stated that he would put these
views very clearly and definitely before
the other members of the government
when he returned to Ottawa. He stated
that it was an error to suppose that the
government was chiefly considering the
milling interests in this matter, because
the financial statements of the milling
companies recently published showed
them to be quite capable of taking care
of themselves. He pointed out that the
chief problem was the railway companies,
particularly the C.N.R. and the National
Transcontinental, which had been built
at very heavy expense and were not in
strong financial position. It was the duty
of the government to consider very care-
fully these two railways in making any
change which would effect trade east
and west. Personally he was inclined to
agree with the farmers that the opening
of the southern market would not send
any great bulk of our grain to the south
because prices would be leveled and our
transportation facilities are good. How-
ever, there were many other people who
did not view it in just that light. The
impression gathered from Mr. Rogers'
conversation was that he was personally
in favor of free wheat, but that he did
not care to commit himself publicly on
account of it being a matter to be dealt
with by the government. He told the
council that he would put the matter
before the government, altho he stated
that the Washington government would
not accept a Dominion Order in Council
as a fulfilment of the conditions for free
wheat. Parliament, however, would be
meeting January and it would be then
that the matter will have to come up for
settlement. He assured the farmers that
they were doing wisely in bringing the
matter up at this early date and he
further stated that every member of the
government was considering the matter
very, very seriously. A number of other
of the farmers' problems were discussed
informally between Mr. Rogers and the
delegates present.

The Council of Agriculture considered
very carefully the matter of reducing
freight rates on grain from Winnipeg to
tide water over the National Transcon-
tinental. The matter was brought special-
ly to the attention of the council by the
Quebec Board of Trade, which body sub-
mitted considerable correspondence with
the Dominion government and also con-
siderable data on the cost of transporta-
tion over the N.T.R. The council re-
membered very distinctly the promise of
low freight rates over this line when it
was first advocated by the late govern-

ment, and on account of the large ex-
penditure of public money they felt that
the farmers were entitled to the lowest
possible rates that could be possibly
given on this government railway. At
the conclusion of the discussion the fol-
lowing resolution was unanimously passed
to be forwarded to the Dominion govern-
ment:—

"Whereas, we have facts laid before us
showing that owing to the efficient equip-
ment and easy grades on the National
Transcontinental Railway, grain trans-
portation from Winnipeg to the Eastern
tide water would cost not more than
6 to 7 cents per bushel of wheat and that
such grain could thus profitably be carried
by that railway at a rate of not more
than 10 cents per bushel of wheat all the
year round against the present rate of
13 cents for the land and water route
and 18 cents for the all land route.

"Therefore, we ask the government to
at once take action to secure transporta-
tion of grain on this National Railway
at rates not higher than 10 cents per
bushel of wheat from Winnipeg to the
Eastern tide water."

The grading system of grain formed
an important subject of discussion at the
council meeting, as there has been con-
siderable dissatisfaction over the grades
given during the present season, particu-
larly on tough grain and off grades. At
a recent session of the Board of Grain
Commissioners held in Winnipeg it was
discovered that in the grading of the off
grades and tough grain that discretionary
powers were left in the hands of the chief
grain inspector and that the Board of
Grain Commissioners had no voice or
control in this matter, and that there was
no appeal from the decision of the chief
inspector. It was felt that this situation
was not very safe from the standpoint
of the farmers, nor was it satisfactory
from the standpoint of the chief inspector.
In Minneapolis there is a permanent
Board of Appeal by which samples of
grain can be inspected within an hour
if it is required, forming a double check
on the grading system. Another point
was the likelihood of errors in sampling
the cars when passing thru Winnipeg in
such an enormous volume as during the
present year. In Minneapolis there is a
duplicate sampling system which furnishes
a check on this. It was realized that to
bring about any change would require
an amendment to the Grain Act and it
was decided to ask the Board of Grain
Commissioners to consider the matter of
amendments to the Grain Act to provide
for these necessary improvements. The
following resolution was unanimously
adopted on this question:—

"That this council ask the Grain Com-
mission to make inquiries into the advis-
ability of:—

"1.—Appointing a permanent Board of
Appeals.

"2.—An independent sample bureau.

"3.—The effect on the grading of grain
of the discretionary powers conferred on
the grain inspector by the Inspection Act.

"4.—As to changing the description of
Nos. 1 and 2 Northern spring wheat to
provide for Marquis and kindred types of
wheat."

The following delegates from the
farmers' organizations were present at
the Canadian Council of Agriculture
meetings:—

Ontario Farmers' Association:—J. J.
Morrison, Toronto, Ont.; G. W. Gurney,
Paris, Ont.

United Farmers of Alberta:—James
Speakman, Calgary, Alta.; S. S. Dunham,
Lethbridge, Alta.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associa-
tion:—J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, Sask.;
J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw, Sask.;
Thos. Sales, Langham, Sask.; A. G.
Hawkes, Percival, Sask.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Associa-
tion:—R. C. Henders, Culross, Man.; R.
McKenzie, Winnipeg, Man.; J. S. Wood,
Oakville, Man.; Peter Wright, Myrtle,
Man.; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, Man.;
P. D. McArthur, Longburn, Man.; Frank
Simpson, Shoal Lake, Man.; J. L. Brown,
Pilot Mound, Man.

Honorary Members:—T. A. Crerar,
Winnipeg, Man.; H. B. Cowan, Peterboro,
Ont.; F. M. Chapman, Toronto, Ont.;
C. A. Dunning, Regina, Sask.; G. F.
Chipman, Winnipeg, Man.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delfield, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

COMMUNITY BUILDING

Dear Miss Stocking:—The August meeting of the Idaleen Women Grain Growers was held at the home of Mrs. Fleming. The day was beautiful, but the busy season prevented several of the members from attending. In the absence of both the president and the vice-president, Mrs. Wickett, former president, was asked to take the chair. The business part consisted chiefly in making arrangements for entering the Red Cross work, the club deciding to knit and sew, as suited each one individually.

The topic was "Community Building," led by Mrs. McGregor. Emphasis was laid upon two points in particular, first, that people living in rural communities must lose some of their superfluous independence in striving rather to create an independence for farming as a profession; second, to do this the profession must provide recreation as well as remuneration.

The hostess served a dainty lunch, after which the meeting adjourned.

MRS. A. C. HENDERSHOT,
Sec. Idaleen W.G.G.A.

We can think of few more suitable topics for discussion at a club meeting than "Community Building." We wish Idaleen success in making their community a progressive one.—E.A.S.

DISCUSSING RURAL LIBRARIES

Dear Miss Stocking:—We received the year books that you sent us and the members are very much pleased with them, there are so many helpful suggestions in them for planning the year's work.

We, the Rutland Women Grain Growers, have had very interesting meetings thru the summer. Our last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Newcombe and we listened to a splendid paper by Mrs. Francis on "Best Methods of Establishing Rural Libraries," which I am enclosing in this letter.

The members are all very much interested in Red Cross work, and now that the busy season is over, we hope to aid in the work.

We have donated twenty-five dollars toward renovating Rutland Hall, as we hold our meetings there thru the winter. We feel we will get the benefit of it.

MRS. J. SIEGMAN,
Sec. Rutland W.G.G.A.

We are pleased that the members are interested in the year books and hope that other clubs will follow suit in obtaining them. The paper contains information especially opportune now, as many of the clubs, in their desire to improve the conditions of their community, start first by establishing a library. We shall be glad to learn of the way that you furnish your club room. You are to be congratulated upon raising so large a sum for that purpose.—E.A.S.

INTERESTED IN SEED FAIR

Dear Miss Stocking:—As you have had no report from our society for some time, I wish to tell you that we are still meeting at the homes of our members every two weeks.

At present we are preparing for a sale of fancy work and home sewing, also a concert which will be held in connection with a seed fair, to be held in Expanse this fall. We are co-operating with the board of trade and expect to make the fair a great success.

MRS. McNEAL,
Pres. Lake Johnston W.G.G.A.

It is good to again hear from Lake Johnston. We are always regretful when we do not hear from the clubs for several months.—E.A.S.

TOO BUSY TO MEET

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Stalwart Women Grain Growers have not been able to hold any meetings since July, as all of the members have been too busy to attend. We have, however, been trying to do a little helpful work. We sent away a box of clothing to the address that you gave me. There has been more clothing come in since, and we would be glad to help some other family.

We are very desirous of obtaining some good reading matter for the winter and hope to get a circulating library.

MRS. FELICE HEPNER,
Sec. Stalwart W.G.G.A.

We are glad to hear that you are taking up the important work of establishing a library.—E. A. S.

TAKING UP SPECIAL STUDIES

Dear Miss Stocking:—Enclosed please find sixty cents for a box of Women Grain Growers' stationery.

Our meetings continue being very interesting. We now have a membership of thirty and an average of about sixteen members, besides visitors, at our meetings, which are held every second Friday, at the homes of different members. We generally have two papers read on some topic, a roll call, and music, then a social half hour, during which the hostess serves lunch.

Our next meeting will be held at the same time as the men's, when we hope to outline our work for the winter. Books on different interesting subjects are to be purchased and these studied for discussion at our meetings during the winter.

Our President, Mrs. Huggard, feeling unable for the work, asked that her resignation be accepted. We will appoint someone to fill out her term. Our topic for discussion at our next meeting will be "The School," following out our study of our duty as rural citizens. Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Drope will prepare papers on the subject.

MRS. D. L. HOLLAND,
Sec. Avonlea W.G.G.A.

The planning of a winter's program that will be both educational and full of amusements will rob the winter time of many disagreeable days.—E. A. S.

THE WHY AND HOW OF RECREATION

Dear Miss Stocking:—The regular monthly meeting of the Idaleen Association was held the last Wednesday of September at the home of Mrs. Cutler. The weather was ideal, but owing to threshing some of the members were unable to attend. Red Cross work was again under discussion and yarn and patterns were distributed. A concert in aid of the Patriotic Fund was suggested by the president, Mrs. Samson, and the meeting decided that this should be held in conjunction with the men's local whenever they found a convenient time.

Since "Recreation" was the topic, the roll call was "My Favorite Game." The subject was divided into four parts, viz.: Recreation, its purpose, Mrs. Hendershot; Indoor Games for Children, Mrs. Wickett; Outdoor Sports, Mrs. Cutler; Parlor Amusements, Mrs. Hutchinson.

After giving the hostess a vote of thanks for her hospitality the meeting adjourned.

MRS. A. C. HENDERSHOT,
Secretary Idaleen W.G.G.A.

A life is ill spent in which there is no recognition of the beneficial love of play. Idaleen members are true students of life when they realize the value of recreation in enabling people to learn to live together.

E. A. S.

PLANNING PERMANENT LIBRARY

The Women Grain Growers of Rutland realize the need of a library in a progressive community and at a recent meeting discussed "The best methods of establishing a rural library." Mrs. Francis prepared a paper on the subject that was full of interest. Circulating libraries to be obtained from the Government Department of Circulating Libraries, Regina, were mentioned, but the paper showed that the most satisfactory method of conducting a rural library is to obtain a permanent one for which members of the community should contribute books when able to do so and appoint a librarian.

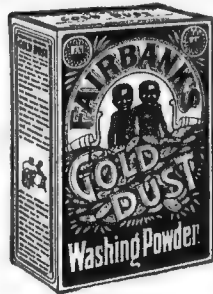
The club is deeply interested in Red Cross work and intend taking up the work after the busy season. A donation of twenty-five dollars was given for the renovation of Rutland Hall where the meetings will be held during the winter.

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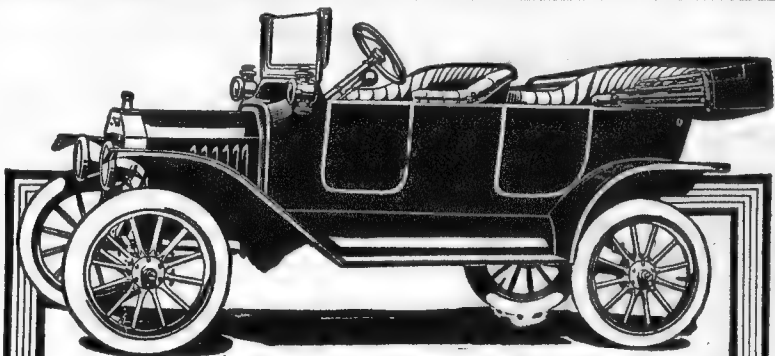
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If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us
and we will put you in touch with the makers

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN told me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—

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NINETEEN HUNDRED WASHER CO.
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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

MORE ABOUT THE PRIZE CONTEST

Another prize contest for the little folks who can write stories but who do not care to paint pictures is under way. All that is asked of these young readers is that they write a story for the Young Canada Club about "What Happened Yesterday," meaning only what happened some time in the past. It may be something which has happened to themselves, to their parents or to the country in which they live or have lived, but it must be told in a way that they have never seen or heard it told before.

It may be something relating to the family such as the time when little Louise was left in the house while her mother went out to help drive the calf back into the stable, and when she came back Louise had set fire to the house and her clothes and was just starting for out doors where the wind would surely have fanned the small flames into a great blaze, when her mother reached the door. Or it may be something funny such as the neighborhood ghost, who turned out to be a tramp. Or it may be some of the queer things the farmyard folk have done. It may be any one of a hundred things, grave or gay, which you know for very certain to have happened.

The only conditions of the contest are that the stories must be original and written by boys and girls under seventeen years of age and they must be certified to that effect by a parent or teacher.

They must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper; they must reach The Guide office not later than December 6, and they should be addressed clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Any new writer sending a story good enough to print will be sent the membership card and pretty Maple Leaf pin of the Young Canada Club, and the writers of the three best stories will be given prizes of three rousing good story books, not the old-fogey kind, you understand, but jolly tales that they'll not be satisfied with reading thru just once.

DIXIE PATTON.

A THIRSTY SQUIRREL

One day, in Kansas, after it had been dry for a long time, there was a squirrel came to a house and walked in. Katy, the house-maid, came to the livingroom door and motioned for Elsie and her mother to come into the kitchen. They went in and saw the squirrel looking all around for something. Then Katy put some water in front of him and he went up to it and drank it, then walked quietly out of the room. He came every day till there was an awful fire in Kansas and all the houses around were burnt but ours. Anyway, Elsie and her mother had to go away and when they came back they never saw the squirrel again, but they often wished they had.

ADDIE COTTLE.

PETE

I am going to tell you about a little grey bird which I caught. One night, as I was walking home from school, I saw a little bird on the road. It did not fly when I came closer, but ran. I thought I would try to catch it, so I chased it off the road and it flew onto a little twig. I picked it up and it did not seem to want to get away, so I took it home with me. On the way I let him down on the ground, but he could not fly, so I picked him up again.

When I got home I put him in a cage we had and was going to take him out again to fly, but did not. I named him Pete. He liked to run around on the floor and perch on the backs of the chairs, and sit among the flowers. Pete liked to eat lettuce. We fed him bird-seed. At night he liked to get perched on the highest roost in the cage to sleep. Pete never tried to get out of the cage at all.

One night I took him out on the step for awhile. My sister was there, too, and she began to call the cats that were in the yard, but a cat that was under the step saw Pete and ran at him. My sister

caught the cage just in time. So that was just about the last of Pete.

VERA SANDERCOCK.
Clearwater, Man. Age 10.

A SUMMER'S CHILD

To and fro,
To and fro,
Rocked the little flower so;
Here and there,
Here and there,
Everything around was fair;
In the green grass it stood,
Dressed in its pretty mantle-hood;
To and fro,
To and fro,
Rocked the little flower so.

By and by,
By and by,
The autumn winds began to sigh;
Here and there,
Here and there,
Everything around was bare;
All its companions faded and gone,
It stood there, standing all alone.
By and by,
By and by,
The autumn winds began to sigh.

The winds blew cold and the winds blew shrill,
The little flower stood there still;
When snow had fallen by its side,
So then it fell and there it died.

META WINISKY,

Langham, Sask. Age 14.

THE BUTTERFLY

One of the most interesting insects to study is the butterfly in its many phases. No insect passes thru so many stages. First of all the butterfly lays an egg on a leaf. This egg is very tiny. In a short time it hatches into a caterpillar. It eats leaves. Its color is green and brown. Then it gets a place and it winds itself up in a web and when it wakens it is a cocoon. Its web has a silky feeling and is greyish yellow. It will fly around, but you will mostly see it near the flowers. It keeps from its enemies because it is green and the leaf is green and it lies down there so they cannot see it. It eats cabbage leaves, then it goes to sleep. When it wakens up it is a butterfly. It goes around in a circle perhaps twice a year.

ENID CURRY,
Age 12 years.

LIKED PRIZE VERY MUCH

Dear Dixie:—I received the book quite safely and am quite delighted with it. I have read it once before, but am reading it again. I have just got to where Dunstan Cass takes Silas Marner's money. I am very fond of reading and know most of my books off by heart.

We have two little pet chickens about the house. One is quite big and the other is just two or three months old. We call them Big Dick and Little Dick.

I am going in for my entrance at school this year. I should like very much to go away to a boarding school and may some day. As my letter is getting long it is time I stopped. Success to the club.

AUDREY WILLIAMS.

THE WILD DUCK

I am writing about a duck as it is about the only thing I know well.

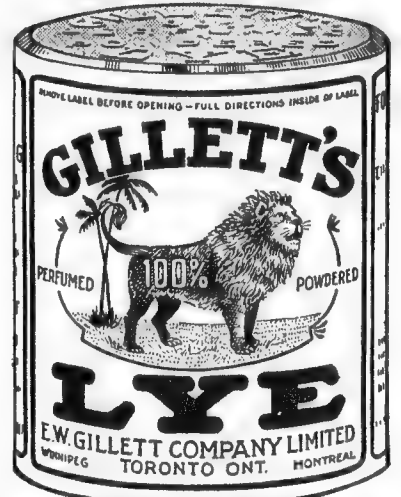
When she leaves her nest the duck covers her eggs.

The eggs hatch out in about thirty days. They generally build their nests on high places. Their hiding place is in the grass. She protects her little ones by flopping just above the ground for a long way then she flies back to her young ones again. The young ones hide in the grass.

The way the mother teaches them to swim is this: The mother goes in first then she calls her young ones. If they see anybody around they go under water.

EILEEN PLAICE,
Rapid City, Man. Age 10.

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The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

One of our readers has asked for recipes for stuffing for various kinds of poultry, so while we are on the subject let us have a little talk on the selection and preparing of a "bird" for the oven. In selecting a chicken choose one with firm flesh, feet and legs soft and free from scales, wings and the end of the breast bone limber. An abundance of pin feathers indicates a young bird, while long hairs denote age. A good turkey should be plump, have smooth dark legs and cartilage at the end of the breast bone. The flesh of chicken, fowl and turkey is not intermingled with fat (the fat being always found in layers under the skin or around the intestines) and is therefore very easy of digestion. Ducks and geese contain a much larger amount of fat and are therefore more difficult of digestion. Young ducks and geese can be told by the soft under bills, smooth legs and soft webbing.

How to Draw and Truss a Fowl

These directions answer equally well for chickens or turkeys. After the bird has been plucked hold it over a clear flame and carefully singe off all the long hair-like feathers. Cut off the head, leaving a fairly long neck. To remove the feet cut the skin at the side of the leg, run the knife lightly over the top, bend the leg back until the sinews on top are exposed, then with a skewer or strong fork loosen the tendons one by one and pull them out. If these are left in during the cooking they become hard and much of the good of the "drumstick" is lost. Make a gash just below the breastbone and remove entrails, gizzard, heart and liver. The gall bladder comes with the liver, and great care must be taken not to break this as the bile it contains imparts a bitter flavor to any part with which it comes in contact. I remember once being served with a very tempting plate of turkey, but when I tasted it, it was literally as bitter as gall. The gall bladder had either been broken in removing it or left in the turkey when it was cooked. Enclosed by the ribs on either side of the back bone are the lungs, red spongy masses, in the hollows at the other end of the back bone are the kidneys, these should be carefully removed. Next remove the windpipe and crop from the neck. Wash the bird well in cold water; do not soak, this spoils the flavor and removes a certain amount of nourishment. If there is any disagreeable odor, indicating that the fowl has been kept too long, wash well with soda water and sprinkle with charcoal. Cut the neck close to the breast bone, fold the skin back, tuck the wings down over it and fasten. Press the legs close to the sides, skewer and tie compactly.

Poultry is really better cooked without stuffing, the dressing absorbs much of the flavor and juice, but we have become so accustomed to stuffed fowl it is hard to accustom ourselves to any other method of cooking it. For turkeys and chickens use bread or cracker crumbs as the foundation for the stuffing; for geese and ducks, potatoes and bread crumbs.

Stuffing No. 1

One pint dry bread crumbs, 1 small onion cut in small pieces and slightly fried in 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter or bacon dripping, 1 teaspoon summer savory or sage, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful pepper, 1 tart apple cut up fine. In turkey dressing celery may be substituted for the apple. If this is very dry it may be moistened with a little milk.

Stuffing No. 2

One cup cracker crumbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter, sage or poultry seasoning, salt, pepper and two-thirds of a cup of scalded milk. Melt butter in milk and pour over crumbs. If an egg is added to any of these recipes the dressing will slice better when cold.

Stuffing No. 3

Mix together 2 cupfuls mashed potatoes, 1 cup soft bread crumbs, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, season to taste with salt, pepper, sage, savory or poultry seasoning,

onion, and for a dressing to slice smoothly, 1 egg.

Stuffing for Roast Ducks

Chop the liver fine, saute in one tablespoonful hot butter, with 1 tablespoon chopped onion. Mix this with 4 ounces of bread crumbs (about $\frac{1}{4}$ loaf), $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter melted, add one tablespoon of parsley chopped fine and the beaten yolk of an egg.

Mrs. C. A. asks for a recipe for Burnt Leather Cake. I can personally recommend the following. Take 1 cup of brown sugar, put in sauce pan over the fire and caramelize until it is dark golden brown, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of boiling water, stir until of the consistency of molasses. Cream 1 small half cup of butter, add gradually $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of granulated sugar, 1 cup water, yolks of 2 eggs and 2 cups flour. Beat five minutes then add 3 teaspoonfuls or more of the above syrup, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of flour and the beaten whites of 3 eggs. Beat not too light and bake in a moderate oven.

Icing for Same

One cup white sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls boiling water. Cook until it will thread, then pour over the beaten whites of 2 eggs. Add 1 or more tablespoonfuls of remaining syrup and $\frac{1}{2}$ a teaspoonful vanilla. Unless you wish to make this into a layer cake, the white of 1 egg will make sufficient icing. I have also made this cake with the whites of 2 eggs instead of 3 and found it equally good.

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

The following is a very good cake and does not cost over 20 or 25 cents:—Put the following into a saucepan: 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup cold water, one-third cup lard, 2 cups seeded raisins cut fine, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup dates, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, $\frac{1}{4}$ allspice, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful lemon extract, $\frac{1}{4}$ nutmeg grated fine, pinch salt.

Boil these together three minutes, let cool and add 1 teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of flour in which $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful baking powder has been sifted. Bake in moderate oven about one hour.

Several correspondents have asked for recipes for mushroom catsup. None of the modern cook books seem to contain recipes for mushroom catsup, so I will give the recipe we used at my old home, from a cook book published some sixty years ago.

Peel the mushrooms, put a layer in a stone jar, sprinkle with salt, and so on until the crock is full. Let stand over night, set the jar in a pot of water and boil for a short time, strain and add to the liquid pepper to taste. One woman told me she always chopped the mushrooms fine and added to the liquid before sealing. I am very sorry to say this item was missed in the last issue and will be too late for use this year I fear.

The Country Cook.

Former Mistress—"I would like to give you a good recommendation, Eliza, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals ready at the proper time. I wonder how I can put it in a nice sort of way?"

Eliza—"You might say that I got the meals the same as I got me pay!"

There is a certain dear old lady who owns a little farm and takes a few boarders in summer.

Recently an anxious young mother, who has been industriously delving into medical literature of late, inquired of the old lady whether or not the milk served at her table was pasteurized.

"Of course!" was the old lady's indignant reply. "Don't we keep all the cows we've got in the pasture all summer long?"

Teacher—"What is the difference between the sun and the moon?"

Pupil—"Please, sir, the sun's bigger and healthier-looking than the moon because he goes to bed earlier."



Guaranteed Goods

We hear a great deal nowadays of "buying packed commodities"—goods with a guarantee. Excellent—if the guarantee means anything.

BLUE RIBBON TEA

is trebly guaranteed.

Back of it stands a company with a twenty-year reputation for integrity and square dealing.

The new double wrapper is a "guarantee" against the slightest deterioration by climatic or other conditions. Then there is the standing guarantee that any purchaser dissatisfied from any cause—even mere whim—may have the money back for the asking.

Could Any Guarantee Be Stronger?

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



All Good—No Harm

Wrigley's — the Perfect Gum — is good for children and grown-ups.

It is *all* benefit—it helps appetite and digestion — brightens teeth — sweetens mouth and breath — quenches thirst — steadies the stomach.

It lasts long, costs little and means much to your comfort and happiness.

Two delicious flavors

Write for free copy of "WRIGLEY'S MOTHER GOOSE" a 28-page book in colours—fun for young and old and a reminder of The Perfect Gum in the Perfect Package.



Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd.
Wrigley Building
(New Factory)
Toronto, Ont.

This Advertisement may induce you to try the first packet of "SALADA"

but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Toronto. B113

The Grain Growers' Strength is in Unity and Co-operation

The strength, color and most nutritious qualities of the finest milling wheat in the world—the famed Turtle Mountain cereal—are combined in our brands

"Unity" and "Good Luck"

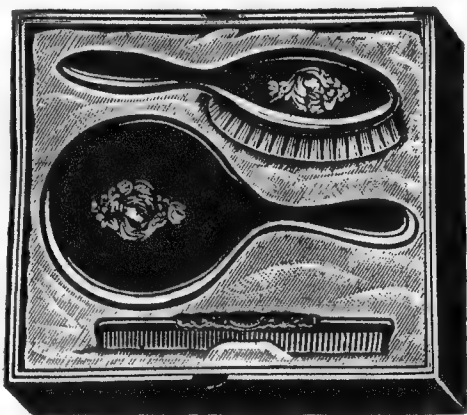
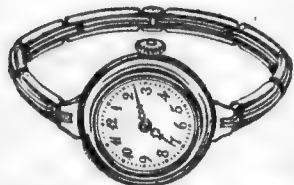
NO BETTER MADE

We are supplying the Grain Growers' Associations at very close prices. Write us for price list.

The Turtle Mountain Milling Co.

Boissevain - Man.

FREE Princess Mary Toilet Set and Exquisite Bracelet Watch



THESE beautiful presents have delighted thousands of ladies and girls in all parts of Canada. You can get them without a single cent of cost—this is the opportunity of a lifetime for you. The beautiful Princess Mary Toilet Case is just what you need. It contains a handsome circular British Plate Mirror, a lovely Parisian Bristle Hair Brush, and a neat, strong dressing comb. All are in rich, ebony finish, and both brush and mirror have lovely nickel silver monogram mounts. The set comes in a nice presentation box and it will give you a lifetime of service and satisfaction. You'd gladly pay three to five dollars for a similar set at your store. You will also be delighted with the exquisite gold finished bracelet watch because it is such a beauty. Bracelet watches are now all the rage. Many of them in solid gold and set with precious stones sell for as high as \$100.00 each. This lovely bracelet watch is just as beautiful as any you could buy. It is richly gold finished, stem wind and set, and has the genuine expansion bracelet that fits snugly on any wrist.

We are giving away these magnificent presents to quickly advertise and introduce our delicious new Royal Japanese Perfume. Help us to do so and you can get them without a cent of cost. Just write to-day and we will send you, postage paid, only 25 lovely trial size bottles to distribute among your friends at only 10c.

Address THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. T 27 TORONTO, ONT. 20

Our Felt Shoes on Your feet mean healthful warmth

There is no such thing as catching cold or rheumatism through cold feet when you wear "Great West" Felt Shoes. Their greater warmth over any other brand is due to the fact that we use only high-grade pure woolfelt made by ourselves on special patented machines of our own invention.

Great West
Cold Proof
FELT SHOES

If you wear "Great West" Felt Shoes, you will be sure of both warm and durable footwear.

THE GREAT WEST
FELT CO., Limited.
Elmira, Ontario



Our name stamped on every shoe. Ask for it.

Making a Shirt Waist

Written Especially for The Guide by Priscilla

The shirt waist is a strictly tailored garment and to be worn only with other tailored garments. Nothing so surely destroys the unity of a costume as neglecting this essential of good dressing. It is, too, a garment of very general usefulness in that it may be worn on a variety of occasions and be made of a variety of materials. To the woman whose heart goes out to the snowy white, beautifully laundered clothing, many wash materials such as linen, drill, Indian-head, pique, vesting, lawns and voile make a strong appeal. In woollen weaves flannel, delaine and cashmere are effective. Taffetas in plain, stripe or plaid, as fashion dictates, supply a dressier garment. Crepe de chine is excellent.

The shirt waist differs from the blouse in that a certain style or smartness rather than grace is essential. The style of a tailored garment then is the excellence of its fit and the appropriateness of its lines to the wearer. In fitting keep in mind that the garment should not obliterate the natural lines of the body. The looseness of the blouse, which to a

of the waist pattern will be properly placed to insure the figures matching. Pile goods, such as velvet, must have the nap running in the one direction.

Follow Guide Chart Carefully

Many patterns furnish a guide chart for the placing of all its pieces. Where this is not given the following directions should be observed:—

When goods is wide enough fold lengthwise. Place broad end of pattern to cut end of goods. Place all large pieces first. Small pieces may be placed in left overs. Be careful that proper thread of goods is followed in all cases. Know where all pieces are to come from before any is cut. One of the dangers of beginners is to cut two fronts for one side or two sleeves for one arm. See that this is guarded against before scissors are used.

Pattern should be placed and then pinned down straight of goods first, working out from this over the surface.

Marking

Seam lines and other locations may be marked by tracing wheel in cotton goods, when the material is of sufficient firmness to hold the impression. Woollen goods and open weave cottons may be marked with tailors' tack, when two pieces are cut together. Use thread of contrasting color or a simple baste when pieces are cut single. Tailors' chalk is used when there is no danger of rubbing off. Locate carefully centre front and centre back and run baste full length. Notches are best made as single, shallow slash.

Basting Together

Pinning in place with goods lying flat on the table is best. This prevents stretching of bias edges. First pin shoulder seams beginning at neck and working out to shoulder tip. Next the underarm, beginning at the top and working toward waist-line. After all parts are pinned together baste. Tack right sleeve in place, following locations shown on pattern. When basting silk use very fine needle and silk or silktex.

Fitting

Try on the waist, wrong side out. Put a tape around the waist and tie firmly. Draw the waist down quite tightly all around, being careful that the underarm seams, centre front and centre back are vertical, that is, do not slant to right or left. The shoulder seam should be noted first. It should run from the neck straight out to shoulder tip, or if preferred to a point a half inch back. The material should lie smoothly front and back to bust line. If wrinkles run slantingly from neck to arm's eye the shoulder is at fault and must be adjusted by drawing up or letting down as the case may require. The neck line should follow the form of the body. Note carefully the size. If neck is too high it causes vertical wrinkles in waist across the shoulder, it should therefore be trimmed so as to allow material to lie flat. The arm's eye should be comfortable; sufficiently large as not to cause wrinkles either at the front or under the arm. If there are any they may be removed by careful trimming. The remainder of the arm's eye should form a pleasing curve following the natural line of the shoulder.

Joining Curved Edges

In basting seams that cut into curved edges as do the shoulder and underarm seams, a continuous line should be maintained by having the two pieces of material meet evenly at seam line. When basting in sleeve it should always be held toward you and always slightly easier or looser than the body of the garment.

The sleeve is perhaps the most difficult problem. Where the locations on the pattern do not seem to give the right set to sleeve it is best to note first the position of the sleeve in relation to body of the waist and then the form of the wearer. The straight of goods should fall vertically from tip of shoulder to elbow. The seam of sleeve in the regulation shirt waist should, as it were, look toward the body. Next note fit of sleeve from shoulder to hand, get exact size and proper length. If any fullness at shoulder it should be evenly distributed on each side of shoulder tip. The right side of the waist only is fitted and the left altered to it. Try on a second time to prove. Mark the exact



8653 Waist in Military Style, 34 to 42 bust

Patterns for this blouse will be supplied by the Pattern Department of The Guide for Ten cents.

certain extent ignores these lines, destroys this smartness so desirable. This is splendidly shown in the military models where form is closely followed, but with sufficient ease to give grace.

Choosing a Design Wisely

Every woman in choosing a design should consider carefully her own proportions so as to maintain a proper balance in space relations. She should, too, have in mind her physical qualities, for the weave suited to women of delicate skin and silken hair is not always suited to the sister of larger and more rugged mould.

Accurate Measurements Necessary

One of the essentials of success in making a shirt waist is accurate measurements. Commercial patterns furnished by the leading manufacturers are so skillfully proportioned that a correct bust measurement insures accuracy in all other parts when the figure is well balanced.

The pattern chosen by a beginner should be a simple tailored model of correct bust measurement. Read carefully the directions given on the envelope and study the pattern in every detail, particularly the edges to be placed on a fold of the goods, the lines to be placed on straight of goods and seam allowance. It is wise to compare length of sleeve, front, back and under arm with your own. Especially is this so in the case of a woman who is below the average height.

The material must also be carefully studied in order to be sure of right side, and if figured to be sure that all pieces

waist line with baste, after being drawn up to get the amount of blouse or looseness desired.

After fitting alterations have been made and proven, make, finish and press the shoulder, underarm and sleeve seams. Finish opening down the front. The bottom of waist is finished next. If the material is not too heavy make the narrowest hem possible. If heavy, blanket stitching makes a good finish and avoids bulk. If so desired the bottom of waist may be trimmed at waist-line and a shaped peplum attached. This may be desirable with very stout figures. In some cases the extra fullness of the front only is cut away, sufficient of the material being left to smoothly take the place of part removed. The waist-line finish may be made according to individual taste.

Little Finishing Touches

Make collar, cuffs, pockets and any decorative straps or tabs and tack on to prove size and location. When attaching collar to blouse first pin centre back of collar to centre back of blouse then pin from this point to the front. Be careful that right and left sides of collar reach exactly the same point in front else the collar will be uneven. Never allow the collar to be held looser than the body when basting in position, if so it causes untidiness and lack of style. If collar or cuffs are larger than space allowed for them, make smaller from both ends. Put on buttons and make button holes or attach what other fasteners may be desired. Press thoroughly, especially along seam lines, being careful not to stretch. If woollen goods have been used press over a slightly dampened cloth.

The decoration of a shirt waist, if there be any, should be simple, trim and above all carry out the smartness emphasized in all its lines. The seams which should be either tailored, lapped or welted are in themselves decorative. Strappings in the form of bias bands or tabs are most appropriate. Decorative buttons may

be used when suited to material. For woollen goods, self covered buttons are in good taste. Anything worn at the throat in the form of a tie or pin should carry out the general scheme of costume.

Grain Growers' Annual

Continued from Page 3

when the various companies would be working together and combining the great purchasing and selling power which they have already developed. It was the general feeling that in whatever federation or arrangement which might be arrived at in future, it would require that the provincial organizations retain intact their present power of conducting their own business. At the close of the discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas it is desirable to federate as closely as possible, the farmers' business organizations of Western Canada, in order that they may carry on their work with the highest degree of efficiency and avoid the development of possible rivalries and jealousy that could not fail to be injurious to the work of the organized farmers of Canada;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the shareholders of this company hereby express their approval of the principle of federating the various organizations referred to and urge the directors to take such steps as they think advisable to promote and carry out such applications."

On Thursday evening all the shareholders attended a banquet given by the company in the Fort Garry Hotel. The big banquet hall of the hotel was filled and a splendid dinner was enjoyed by all. The toastmaster of the banquet was President T. A. Crerar, and the speakers of the evening were: James Speakman, Calgary, Alta.; E. Carswell, Calgary, Alta.; J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw, Sask.; C. A. Dunning, Regina, Sask.; R. C. Henders, Culross, Man.; J. J. Morrison, Arthur, Ont.; G. W. Gurney, Paris, Ont.; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw, Sask.; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Man.; Hon. Geo. Langley, Regina, Sask.; John Williams, M.P.P., Melita, Man.; G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, Man.; H. B. Cowan, Peterboro, Ont.; J. S. Wood, Oakville, Man.; Alex. McCurdy, Winnipeg, Man.

This is the first time the company has had a banquet on the occasion of its annual meeting. It was, however, so thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present and the addresses were of such a high order that it is altogether likely that the banquet will become a regular feature of the annual meeting.

J. S. FIELD'S PRIZE WHEAT

In the report of the Western grain growers' successes at the International Soil Products Exposition at Denver, Colorado, which appeared in the October 13 issue of The Guide, a mistake was made giving the Mooney Seed Company credit for exhibiting the second prize wheat when actually this excellent wheat was grown and exhibited by J. S. Field on his farm near Regina. Representatives of the department of agriculture visited the Field farm while threshing was in progress and obtained a bag of wheat as it came from the machine. This grain was taken to the Mooney Seed Company's warehouse and there properly cleaned and expressed to the Soil Products Exposition, Denver, Colo. In the sack was placed a label bearing Mr. Field's name, but on its being opened and placed on exhibition for competition in Denver this was not found, and since the sack bore the Mooney Company's label the exhibit was placed and exhibited under this name.

Mr. Field's victory is remarkable on account of the fact that the grain which captured the award was not grown in a special plot, but was typical of a large field and received no preparation beyond being cleaned with the right kind of machinery.

A lance-corporal serving with the Army Pay Corps in France writes:—

"German wit isn't what you would call over bright. Their favorite quip is to ask our men, 'How far is it to Tipperary now?' Our chaps stood it for a long time, but now they have a good answer, 'About half as far as to Calais.'"

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$659.00
Capt. Hugh B. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 5.00
Wm. G. Bush, Glen Ewen, Sask. 5.00

Total \$669.00

In Times Like These, Choose
"Practical Gifts" from

Fairweather Furs Catalogue

Christmas gifts of a practical nature will be more than ever appreciated. Nothing will be more acceptable than furs, especially if they are the FAIRWEATHER kind

Suggestions for Christmas Giving:

For the Ladies:

MUSKRAT COATS

Made from natural skins with deep shawl or notch collars; lined throughout with brown satin, 40 inches long and fastened with large crochet buttons. Special values at **\$37.50**

FUR-LINED COATS

Black broadcloth shells, muskrat lined, Alaska sable collar and cuffs, strictly tailor made garment, 50 inches long. An excellent driving coat and exceptional value at **\$67.50**

BLACK WOLF SETS

Made from finest quality Alaska timber wolf, European dyed, a very silky fur that can scarcely be distinguished from fox. Stole and muff making set complete, for **\$30.00**

For the Men:

RACCOON COATS

Made from fine uniform dark shade skins and lined with best quality quilted farmer's satin; high blizzard collar and knitted wind cuffs in the sleeves. Specially priced at **\$75.00**

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Black beaver cloth shells, muskrat lined and Russian otter shawl collar; a tailor made garment with a guarantee for exceptional price at **\$35.00**

PERSIAN LAMB CAPS

In wedge or peak styles, made from fine quality skins and lined with best grade satin. Unequalled values at ... **\$12.00**

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Our exceptional mail order arrangement affords you the opportunity of examining all goods on arrival. If they are not satisfactory you may return them at our expense. Our fur catalogue is fully illustrated with photos of our high class lines of men's, women's and children's furs. Write for it today. We pay all carrying charges.

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to

Eastern Canada

Reduced first-class round-trip fares. Effective Dec. 1st to 31st, from

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Correspondingly reduced fares from other points and all stations in **ONTARIO, QUEBEC and MARITIME PROVINCES.** Stopovers, east of Fort William, within transit limits. Return limit 3 months. Extension of limit on extra payment.

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663 Main Street, Phone M. 3280.



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HOME VISITORS and EASTERN CANADIAN
(Daily during December) to

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, London, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, etc., via

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ELECTRIC LIGHTED TOURIST CARS

LOWEST FARES and SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

Grand Trunk Pacific Agents will be glad to assist in arranging itineraries and furnish any information desired

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TICKETS to the OLD COUNTRY on Sale Nov. 15th to Dec. 31st

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Fresh white fish and trout direct from our nets to the consumer. We want every farmer in Western Canada to get our price list telling you just what the fish will cost delivered at your station.

Davis Produce Co.

P. O. BOX 203
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Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below:

Hens	10c
Spring Chickens	13c
Roosters	9c
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Turkeys	15c
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These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

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Dressed Hogs, Poultry Butter, Eggs

We are now in a position to handle the above produce in any quantity and should be glad to have you write us for prices. You will receive prompt remittance for any shipment made to

WESTERN PRODUCE CO., 333 William Av., Winnipeg

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Geese	10c
Express Money Order mailed same day received.	
Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.	

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Spring Chickens	Best Market Prices

The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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WIRE US FOR HIGHEST BIDS IN THE MARKET

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Save a week on outturns and settlements by shipping your grain to

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"The Terminal Elevator for Winnipeg," which gives you the advantage of American as well as Local and Eastern Markets.

You can make your shipments through any Grain Firm.

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You stand to lose nothing, for we offer you A1 service in marketing your grain. Besides the future is bright for the farmer who helps along a co-operative company whose aims and interests are identical with his.

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Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. Highest possible prices. Prompt returns. Write us for Daily Market Cards.

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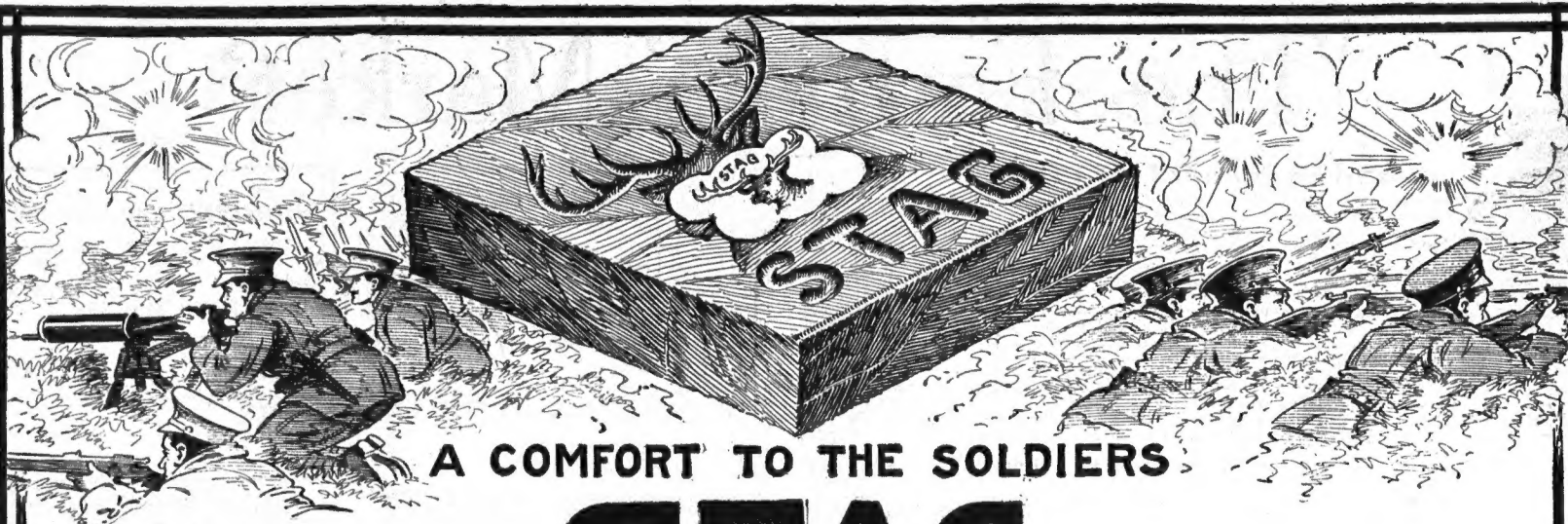
will soon take place so why neglect your hides or sell them to anyone at half their worth. We want your hides and will pay you full market value. We will pay 14c. per lb. for Frozen Hides. We also buy Raw Furs. Write us for our new price list, sent free to any address.

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Stockers and feeders were active, selling up to



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Our gallant Canadian boys at the front are enjoying its satisfying qualities.

Extract of a letter from a Corporal at the front to a Suffolk Clergyman:—
"What hurt us most" he writes, 'was the poisonous gas, which made the air green and yellow, choking and poisoning men where they stood. Tobacco saved many lives in that battle. We began to feel choky, but put big chews in our mouths, and this caused us to expectorate the gas. Now whenever we notice the gas, we chew tobacco, which greatly helps.

a sit sal offi case can a co the Arab part to th only mar Dun sout Oth non as i no p

Farm Produce!

Ship us BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, HIDES, WOOL, DRESSED MEATS, WOOD and HAY, anything you produce. We pay the highest cash prices (without middleman's profits.) There is a special demand for Butter, Eggs and Poultry of all kinds. We handle Livestock in carlots on a commission basis.

Farmers' & Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd.
Successors to The Central Farmers' Market Association Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

\$6.60. The bulk of stuff, however, were from 25 cents to 75 cents below this figure. Good milkers were in strong demand from \$60 to \$80 being the commoner prices yesterday. Most of the animals were for Quebec and the west.

Small meats were firm. Calves sold up to \$10.60. Most of the animals weighed over 250 lbs., and the general price paid for these was \$6.50 to \$7.50. Lambs firmed up 5 cents, several hundred selling readily at \$9.25. Several reasons are given for the strengthening market. Packers putting the carcasses in cold storage, lambs being held up at Chicago and general scarcity are all advanced as the cause.

Hogs were about steady. Only light local shipments were on the market. Quotations were from \$8.75 to \$8.90 fed and watered.

Calgary, Nov. 13.—The Livestock Department of The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited reports as follows: Last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 500 horses, 1,425 cattle, 738 hogs and 294 sheep. This week's receipts were 463 horses, 1,526 cattle, 1,432 sheep and 425 sheep.

Outward Shipments—Cattle: Nine cars of beef to Seattle, two cars to South St. Paul, two cars to Toronto, two cars to Moose Jaw, one car of cattle and one mixed car to Vancouver. Hogs: Six cars of hogs to Toronto, five cars to Moose Jaw, two cars to New Westminster and one car of sheep to Penticton.

Cattle—The feature of the beef market was its unexpected activity. With Eastern and Southern markets lower this was hardly anticipated, but a bunch of cattle were bought to try out Seattle as a market, and with a Toronto beef buyer picking up a load or two, things got going. Top for steers was \$6.10 and \$5.35 for cows.

Stock Cattle—There was a brisk inquiry for good stockers and feeders, and great demand for heifers, young stock cows, and prices strengthened. There were not enough stock heifers to supply the demand.

Hogs—Hogs sold from \$8.00 to \$8.10 with keen demand on all loads forward. We look for about 8 cents for hogs next week.

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Cattle, 4,740; calves, 327; hogs, 2,921; and sheep, 461.

Cattle—Trade is very slow and receipts have been 800 over those of last week. Most cattle coming are common stuff and a decline of about 25 to 50 cents is noted on most classes of stock. Only a few good steers brought \$6.50 and most sold at \$5.90 to \$6.25. There has been practically no sale for stockers and feeders during the week. Milkers and springers are few, but for good beasts the demand is strong and prices are holding up equal with last week. Best butcher bulls sell at 5 cents per pound. Veals are scarce and sell at from \$6.30 to \$7.00. Heavy calves are \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Hogs—The hog trade has been steady all week and receipts have been only fair. Select hogs are selling at \$8.50; some are \$6.00 to \$6.75, and lights \$7.00.

Sheep and lamb prices have held firm, not many

being on the market. Lard is good just now. Lambs sold last week at \$8.00 to \$8.75. Packers, however, are quoting \$6.50 for sheep and from \$8.00 to \$8.25 for lambs.

Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Business on this market is reported to be very good just at present. Dressed hogs, lights, are worth 11 to 12 cents per pound, beef is 8 to 10 cents, veal 10 to 12 cents and mutton 14 to 16 cents per pound.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is very little butter coming from the farms to market at this time. As a consequence of this shortage dealers are offering more this week for each grade. Fancy dairy butter is 2 cents higher, namely, 24 to 26 cents per pound this week. No. 1 dairy is a cent higher or 22 to 23 cents per pound and good round lots are fetching a cent higher price, namely, 20 to 22 cents per pound.

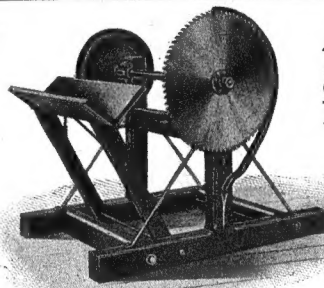
Eggs—Eggs are just as bad as ever. They are being kept too long at country points before being shipped. Dealers offer 25 cents per dozen subject to candling, but strictly new laid eggs are easily worth 35 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—There is no change in the potato situation. Tubers are plentiful and dealers are still offering 50 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—There is no change in the price offered for milk and cream this week. Sweet cream is 37 cents per pound of butter fat delivered; sour cream is 32 cents per pound of butter fat delivered and milk is still \$2.50 per hundred.

Hides—Dealers are offering more for hides this week. Green salted No. 1 hides are 15 cents per pound, No. 2 14 cents. Branded hides are 12 cents. Green and frozen hides one and two cents less than salted. Directions for Salting—During warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly or they will spoil, but hides can be shipped green in the winter season in a frozen condition. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly. When hides have lain over a week in salt, they will do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt. For a large hide it will take about a pail of salt and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calf skin in proportion to size.

Furs—Raw furs are coming to market in small quantities, the quality being exceptionally good for this early in the season and bringing proportionate prices. The retail trade in manufactured furs is quite brisk and the outlook for a prosperous season in all branches of the fur trade is very encouraging.



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Prices F.O.B. Brandon

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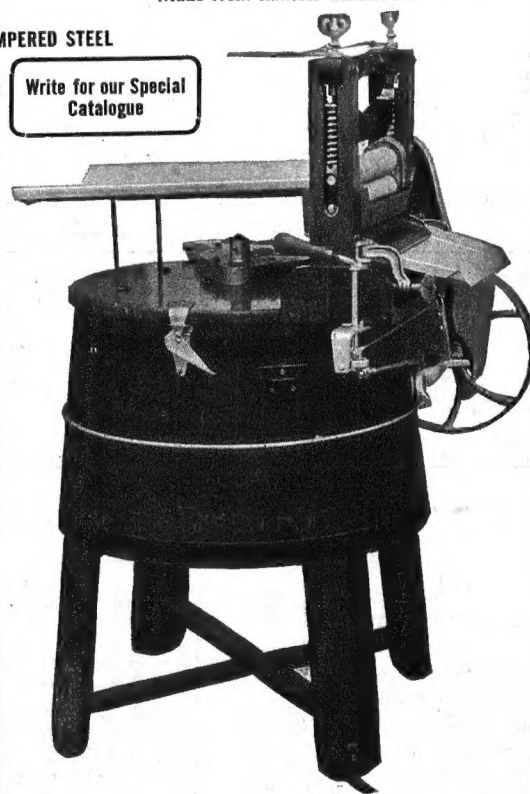
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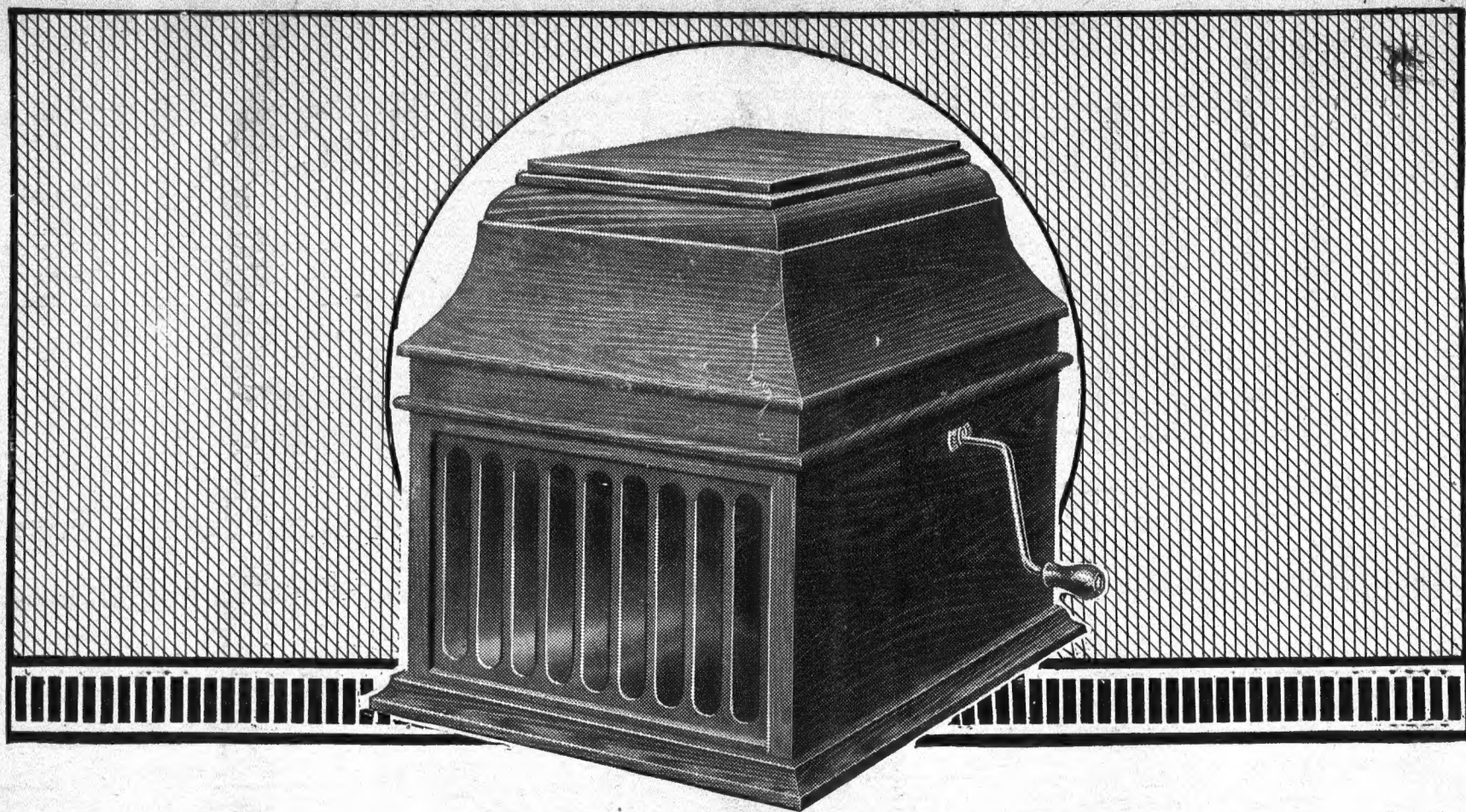
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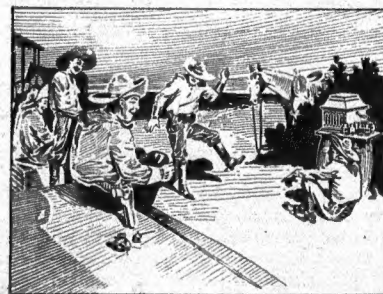
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